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UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT



VOL. V

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CONTAINING

THE TREATIES, &c., RELATING TO THE CENTRAL
INDIA AGENCY. PART II—BUNDELKHAND
AND BAGHELKHAND

Revised and continued up to the 1st June 1906

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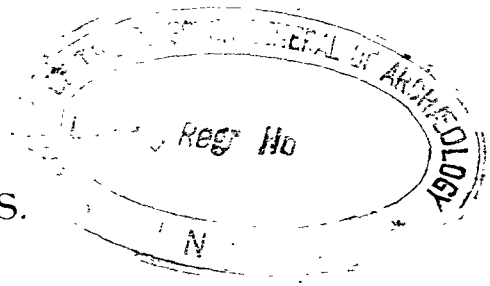
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PART II.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS AND SANADS

relating to the
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

I.—BUNDELKHAND.

THE Rajas of Bundelkhand long struggled to maintain their independence against the Muhammadan powers of Delhi. During the latter end of the reign of Shah Jahan, a Chief named Champat Rai asserted his independence, and a new dynasty in the eastern part of the province was founded by his son Chhatarsal. The western Chiefs continued more or less subject to Delhi. The territories of Chhatarsal were estimated to produce a yearly land revenue of one crore of rupees. His only strong fortress was Kalinjar, and his principal residence the city of Panna, in the neighbourhood of which are the celebrated diamond mines of Panna.

During the Government of Raja Chhatarsal, the province of Bundelkhand was invaded by Muhammad Khan Bangash, the Pathan Chief of Farrukhabad ; and the first Peshwa, Baji Rao, was invited from the Deccan for the purpose of repelling this invasion. The expulsion of the Pathan from Bundelkhand through the successful exertions of a Maratha army was followed by Raja Chhatarsal's adoption of the Peshwa as his son, and by a distribution of his territory between his two legitimate sons, Hirde Sah and Jagat Raj, and his son by adoption, Baji Rao. By this arrangement the Peshwa became the legitimate possessor of a large portion of territory in Bundelkhand, which was the earliest territorial acquisition of the Maratha Government in Hindustan and was considerably extended by subsequent conquests. The two remaining shares of the possessions of Raja Chhatarsal continued to be held in small portions by the numerous descendants of his legitimate sons, or by the nominal adherents and rebellious servants of the declining branches of that family.

Madhuji Sindhia, in his last and successful attempt to re-establish the Maratha power and influence in the northern districts of Hindustan, was

attended by a strong reinforcement of troops from the Deccan, under the command of Ali Bahadur, a grandson of Baji Rao, being the son of Shamsheer Bahadur, who was the offspring of the Peshwa and a Musalman concubine. On a former expedition of Madhuji Sindhia to Hindustan, a number of the nobles had abandoned the Musalman faction and influence at Delhi, and had attached themselves to the Maratha leader. Among these was Raja Himmat Bahadur, the spiritual head and military commander of a large body of devotees, who had acquired some territory in Bundelkhand. Dissatisfied with his treatment by Sindhia, Ali Bahadur, at the instigation of Raja Himmat Bahadur, turned his attention to the entire conquest of Bundelkhand. An agreement was accordingly concluded between Ali Bahadur and the Raja, by which a large portion of the province was, when conquered, to be consigned to the independent management of Himmat Bahadur, and its revenue to be exclusively applied to the payment of a body of troops, which the Raja engaged to furnish and to maintain in the service of Ali Bahadur.

The distracted state of the province of Bundelkhand, which had long been a scene of domestic dissension and civil war between the legitimate descendants of Raja Chhatarsal, afforded at this time peculiar encouragement to the ambitious views of Ali Bahadur. Of the territory which had descended to the two legitimate sons of Raja Chhatarsal and had been divided in unequal portions between them, the largest share, or that which was possessed by Raja Hirde Sah, had passed from the possession of his grandson, Hindupat, to that of two rebellious servants of his family, named Bani Huzuri and Kaim Raj Chaube, the former of whom had established independent authority at Panna, while the latter had obtained possession of the fortress of Kalinjar with the districts surrounding that fortress. The possessions also of Raja Jagat Raj, after a long and severe contest between his second son and his two grandsons, Guman Singh and Khuman Singh, the children of the eldest son of Jagat Raj, had been first distributed among the three, but they were afterwards entirely usurped by the two latter, whose posterity were now contending in their turn for the sole possession of the whole of the inheritance of Jagat Raj.

Ali Bahadur soon established his authority in the greater part of the province. The only serious resistance he met with was at Kalinjar, at the siege of which he died in 1802, after having concluded an arrangement with the Court of Poona, by which the sovereign and paramount right of the Peshwa over all the conquests of Ali Bahadur in Bundelkhand was declared and acknowledged.

Ali Bahadur left two sons, Shamsheer Bahadur and Zulfikar Ali. The former was at Poona at the time of his father's death. Raja Himmat Bahadur professed at first the intention of supporting the right of Shamsheer Bahadur, and of maintaining the government of his father's possessions in his name and behalf till his arrival in Bundelkhand. For this purpose avowedly he selected from the several Maratha leaders who remained in Ali Bahadur's camp the maternal cousin of the late Nawab, by name Ghani Bahadur, who was accordingly declared the Regent during the absence of Shamsheer Bahadur; Raja Himmat Bahadur retaining, as before, the exclusive management of his own districts, and an increased influence over the mind and councils of the Regent and of the native Chiefs of Bundelkhand.

About this period the declared hostility of the several subordinate Chiefs of the Maratha Empire to the arrangements which were concluded by the treaty of Bassein, by which, among other advantages, the British Government acquired territory in Bundelkhand yielding Rs. 36,16,000 a year, occasioned a formal declaration on the part of the British Government of their intention of maintaining the provisions of that treaty; and this declaration was immediately followed by offensive operations on the part of Daulat Rao Sindhia, and the Raja of Berar, and by no less hostile, though more secret and cautious, measures of aggression on the part of Jaswant Rao Holkar.

In the plan of hostile operations suggested by the last named Chief, the invasion of the British territories in the Gangetic Doab, and a predatory incursion into the districts of Mirzapur and Benares by the route of Bundelkhand, would appear to have been some of the measures to which the greatest importance was attached; and for the execution of the project the Nawab Shamsheer Bahadur was selected.

Raja Himmat Bahadur, foreseeing in the success of this plan of the Maratha Chiefs an immediate diminution of his own authority in Bundelkhand, determined to abandon the Maratha interests, and to seek the permanent establishment of his own influence, with the aggrandisement of his possessions in Bundelkhand, by assisting in the transfer of the province from the Marathas to British rule. Accordingly, by an agreement (No. I) concluded at Shahpur on the 4th of September 1803, it was provided, among other stipulations, that a portion of territory in Bundelkhand, yielding an annual revenue of twenty lakhs of rupees, should be ceded to the Raja for the maintenance of a body of troops under his command in the service of the British Government; and, in consideration of the great advantages which were expected from the junction of the power and

influence of Himmat Bahadur, and from his zealous co-operation with the British force in their occupation of Bundelkhand and in the establishment of the British authority in that province, a permanent jagir in the British dominions was also promised to the Raja, the extent of it to be proportioned to the benefits which might afterwards appear to have been derived from his adherence to the terms of his engagement. The immediate advantages which accrued to the British Government from this arrangement were the great facility and assistance afforded to a detachment of their troops in crossing the Jumna into Bundelkhand, which might otherwise have been vigorously opposed by the united force of the Marathas and of Himmat Bahadur; and to the latter Chieftain the acquisition of a rich and fertile territory, of more than double the extent which he had possessed under the former government, without any considerable increase of his former military establishment. The districts which were specifically assigned to Raja Himmat Bahadur comprised, with a few trifling exceptions, the whole of the territory contiguous to the west bank of the Jumna from Allahabad to Kalpi.

On the death of Raja Himmat Bahadur in 1804 these lands were resumed, and jagirs and pensions were assigned to his family.

During the negotiations between the British Government and Raja Himmat Bahadur, Nawab Shamsher Bahadur had arrived in Bundelkhand. But his efforts to establish his authority against the British Government were unsuccessful, and he was content in 1804 to accept a provision (No. II) of four lakhs of rupees a year from that Government, with permission to reside at Banda. This provision was subsequently guaranteed (No. III) to him in 1812. Shamsher Bahadur died in 1823, and was succeeded by his brother, Zulfikar Ali. To him succeeded Ali Bahadur, who joined in the rebellion of 1857, and was therefore deprived of the pension of four lakhs a year. He was removed to Indore, where he was placed under surveillance, and allowed for his support a pension of Rs. 36,000 a year for life. He died in August 1873, and stipends amounting to one-third of the lapsed pension, or Rs. 12,000 a year, were assigned to his family.

Of the territory ceded by the Peshwa, Government retained in its own possession lands on the banks of the Jumna yielding about fourteen lakhs, exclusive of the territory granted to Raja Himmat Bahadur. The Chiefs who held the remaining portion were maintained in their territorial rights, with a view to secure a barrier against the inroads which were then meditated by Holkar. As the authority of the Peshwa in Bundelkhand was little more than nominal, it became necessary for the pacification of the

country to enter into engagements with the Chiefs holding lands in the Peshwa's share of the province, securing to them the rights they enjoyed under Ali Bahadur's government on condition of allegiance and fidelity. The Chiefs in the western portion of Bundelkhand were treated as independent, and treaties of friendship and alliance were formed with them.

All the sovereign rights of the Peshwa in Bundelkhand were finally ceded to the British Government on the extinction of the Peshwa's power in 1817.

Of the Bundelkhand States, four, namely, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jaitpur, and Khadi, lapsed to the British Government; and six, *viz.*, Chirgaon, Purwa, Tiroha, Bijaraghogarh, Shahgarh, and Banpur, were confiscated, the four last named on account of the rebellion of their Chiefs in 1857. Banpur was claimed by Sindhia, as forming part of the Chanderi district conquered by the Gwalior Darbar in 1830. The claim was not admitted, but the Banpur territory was made over to Sindhia under the arrangements connected with the treaty of 1860. Raja Bakht Bali, the ex-Chief of Shahgarh, died at Bindrahan on the 29th September 1873, and Raja Mardan Singh, the ex-Chief of Banpur, at Muttra on the 22nd July 1879. The latter was the representative of the oldest Bundela line, which lost Chanderi, Lalitpur, Kurwai, and other districts to the Marathas. The Government of India continued a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem to Diwan Nirbhe Singh, his grandson, for the maintenance of the family.

There are twenty-two States in Bundelkhand of more or less importance. Until 1888 Khaniadhana was included in this Agency; but in that year its political supervision was transferred to the Resident at Gwalior (*see* Gwalior, Vol. IV). In 1896 the State of Baraundha or Pathar Kachhar, the estate of Jaso, and the five so-called Kalinjar Chaube Jagirs, including Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, Pahra, and Kamta Rajaula, were transferred to the charge of the Political Agent, Baghelkhand. The only States which have formal treaties with the British Government are Orchha (formerly known also as Tehri), Datia, and Samthar. The other Chiefs hold their territories under Sanads, and are bound by Ikrarnamas or deeds of fealty and obedience.

All transit duties have been abolished at different times in late years throughout Bundelkhand. There are no extradition agreements with any of the States in the Agency: extradition is effected in accordance with the Extradition Act and the rules connected with it. The area of native Bundelkhand is 9,852 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1901, of 1,308,326.

(I).—LAPSED STATES.

As mentioned in the preceding narrative, four of the Bundelkhand States have lapsed to the British Government, namely, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jaitpur, and Khadi.

1. JALAUN.

The Chief who was in possession of Jalaun at the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand was Nana Govind Rao. He joined Shamsheer Bahadur in his hostility to the British Government, and his territories were therefore occupied by British troops. But on his submission his estates were restored (No. IV) to him in 1806, with the exception of Kalpi and a few villages on the banks of the Jumna. In 1817 he was released (No. V) from the tribute and military service which Government had acquired a right to demand after the Peshwa had ceded to them all his sovereign rights in Bundelkhand; and he ceded to Government the district of Kande and some villages in the pargana of Churki. Nana Govind Rao died in 1822, and was succeeded by his son, Bala Rao Govind. On the death of Bala Rao Govind in 1832 without issue, his widow adopted her brother, Rao Govind Rao, on whose death in 1840 the territory was held to have lapsed to the British Government.

2. JHANSI.

The first Treaty (No. VI) with Jhansi was made with Sheo Rao Bhao in 1804. He was succeeded in 1815 by his grandson, Ram Chand Rao, with whom a new Treaty (No. VII) was made in 1817, after the Peshwa had ceded his rights in Bundelkhand to the British Government. Ram Chand Rao died childless in 1835, and as the treaty of 1817 was interpreted as guaranteeing the inheritance of Jhansi not to the descendants of Ram Chand Rao only but of Sheo Rao Bhao also, the succession of Raghunath Rao, uncle of Ram Chand, was recognised. He also died without legitimate issue in 1838. The right of his brother Gangadhar Rao to the succession was admitted, but, owing to his incompetence, the direct management of the State was retained by the British Government. The administration, however, was transferred to him in 1843, under conditions specified in an Agreement (No. VIII) dated the 27th December 1842. Gangadhar Rao died childless in March 1853, and, as there was no male heir of any of the Chiefs who ruled Jhansi since its first connection with

the British Government, the State was held to have lapsed to the British Government.

3. JAITPUR.

The Jaitpur Estate was held by one of the descendants of Chhatarsal. The first Sanad (No. IX) of the British Government was given to Raja Kesri Singh on 20th September 1812. On his death the estate descended to his son, Parichat, who was deposed for rebellion in 1842. Then the Estate was conferred on Diwan Khet Singh, who, as a descendant of Chhatarsal, had advanced claims to the State of Charkhari. On the death of Khet Singh in 1849 without male heirs, the Jaitpur Estate lapsed to the British Government.

4. KHADI.

Khadi was a small Jagir granted (No. X) in 1807 to Parsuram, leader of a band of plunderers, with a view to the pacification of the province of Bundelkhand. Parsuram died in 1850. It was then ruled that the grant was merely for life, and the Jagir was accordingly resumed.

(II).—CONFISCATED STATES.

The six States or Estates which, as narrated above, were confiscated in Bundelkhand were Chirgaon, Purwa, Tiroha or Kirur, Bijaraghogarh, Shahgarh, and Banpur.

1. CHIRGAON.

This was one of the eight Hasht-Bhaya Jagirs into which Diwan Rai Singh divided his Jagir of Baragaon (see *infra*). It was confiscated in 1841 on account of the rebellion of the Jagirdar Bakht Singh.

2. PURWA.

Purwa formed one of the Kalinjar Chaube shares (see *infra*), and was held by Pokhar Prasad, son of Govind Das. It was confiscated in 1855 on account of the complicity in the murder of his son and successor, Bishan Prasad.

3. BIJARAGHOGARH.

When Maihar (see *infra*) was divided in 1826 on the death of Durjan Singh (No. LXXXI), one share, Bijaraghogarh, fell to the lot of his second

son, Prag Das. The Estate was confiscated in 1858 for the rebellion of its holder, Surju Prasad, son of Prag Das, and in 1865 it was included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

4. SHAHGARH.

This Estate also was confiscated, as noted above, for the rebellion of its Chief in 1857. Raja Bakht Bali, the ex-Chief, died at Bindraban on the 29th September 1873.

5. BANPUR.

This Estate was claimed by Sindhia, and was eventually made-over to him under the arrangements connected with the Treaty of 1860, after its confiscation for the rebellion of its Chief in 1857. The ex-Chief, Raja Mardan Singh, died at Muttra on the 22nd July 1879. The Government of India granted allowances for the support of his grandson, Diwan Nirbhe Singh, and his family.

6. TIROHA OR KIRUR.

Amrit Rao of Tiroha was the son of the Peshwa Raghoba. On the flight of Baji Rao to Bassein, Holkar wished to treat his flight as an abdication, and to put forward Amrit Rao as his successor. The advance of the British troops on Poona, however, defeated his plans. Amrit Rao opened a friendly correspondence with the British authorities, and an Agreement (No. XI) was made in 1803, guaranteeing to him and to his son a provision of seven lakhs of rupees a year. Amrit Rao at the same time abandoned his pretensions to the Peshwaship. He selected Tiroha in Bundelkhand as his residence, where a Jagir of Rs. 4,691 was conferred on him. Amrit Rao died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Vinayak Rao. On Vinayak Rao's death in 1853, without issue, the pension of seven lakhs ceased. He left two sons by adoption, Narayan Rao and Madho Rao. These joined in the rebellion in 1857, and their family estates were confiscated. Narayan Rao died a prisoner at Hazaribagh in 1860. Madho Rao was pardoned, in consideration of his youth, and was educated at Bareilly as a ward of the British Government. He attained his majority in 1866, and was permitted to draw the provision of Rs. 30,000 a year which had been made for him. In 1873 a sum of Rs. 50,000 was advanced to him for the purchase of landed property in Bareilly, the amount being deducted from the capital sum invested; in 1877 a similar transaction was sanctioned involving a further advance of Rs. 32,000. The interest payable to Madho

Rao was thus reduced to Rs. 26,720 a year. Madho Rao was permitted originally to reside at Bareilly and to purchase lands there. About 1894 he left Bareilly and settled at Beharghat in the Bulandshahr district. In 1901 it was decided that there was no longer any reason for requiring him to reside in a specified place.

(III).—STATES HELD UNDER TREATIES.

The only three States in Bundelkhand with which formal treaties have been concluded by the British Government are, as mentioned above, Orchha, Datia, and Samthar.

1. ORCHHA.

Orchha, which was formerly known also as Tehri, is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States, and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa, though the Marathas severed from it the territory which formed the State of Jhansi. Rudra Pratap is said to have founded Orchha in 1501. Bir Singh Deo (1605-1626), who was the fourth in succession from him, is the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626-1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his Chiefship, the State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641, when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

Raja Bikramajit Mahendra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh, was the ruling Chief of Orchha when the British entered Bundelkhand, and a Treaty of friendship and defensive alliance (No. XII) was concluded with him on the 23rd December 1812. This Chief formally abdicated in favour of his son, Dharam Pal, but on the death of the latter without issue, Bikramajit again assumed the government of his State. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his brother, Tej Singh, who died in 1841, having previously adopted his cousin's son, Sujan Singh. Sujan Singh's right was disputed by the Larai Rani, the widow of Dharam Pal, who claimed the right to adopt a successor to the State. The pretensions of the Larai Rani led to serious disturbances, but as the adoption of Sujan Singh was acknowledged by the British Government and acquiesced in by the neighbouring Chiefs, Government established Sujan Singh in the succession and appointed the Rani as regent till he attained his majority. Sujan Singh died a few months after he had reached his majority. On his death his widow was permitted, with the advice of the principal Bundela Chiefs, to adopt Hamir Singh, a collateral relation of the family and then a minor.

The Maharaja of Orchha formerly paid a tribute of Rs. 3,000 to Jhansi for the Jagir of Terauli. This payment passed to the British Government on the lapse of Jhansi, but was remitted as a reward for the services of the Maharaja in 1857. The istimrari revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

In 1862 Hamir Singh received a Sanad (No. XIII) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

The Larai Rani administered the State as regent, but died in 1867, shortly after Maharaja Hamir Singh had been invested with the management of his State. Hamir Singh died in March 1874. His younger brother, Pratap Singh, who was born on the 3rd July 1854, was recognised as his successor, and a British officer was temporarily deputed to supervise the administration of the State. Pratap Singh was entrusted with the government on the 4th June 1874, and the British officer was withdrawn in May 1876.

All transit duties were abolished in the Orchha State in 1880, and the fact was notified in the *Gazette of India*.

In 1877 Pratap Singh's salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. In 1882 he was granted the hereditary title of "Sawai," and in 1886 that of "Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand" or "First of the Princes of Bundelkhand." Maharaja Pratap Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1894; a Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on the 23rd May 1900; and a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1906. He attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, and was present on the 16th November 1905 at the Darbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja's second son, Rao Raja Sawant Singh, was adopted by the Chief of Bijawar, whom, with the sanction of Government, he succeeded in 1899, all possible future claims to the Orchha State being renounced by Sawant Singh. On the 25th December 1897 the Maharaja's eldest son, Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh, married a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan in Gujrat.

In 1884 the Maharaja made over land free of cost for the Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway (now the Indian Midland). Subsequently he claimed compensation; and under the special circumstances of the case the Government of India paid compensation. Civil and criminal jurisdiction in the lands acquired for the railway was (No. XIV) ceded by the Maharaja to the British Government in 1888.

In 1887 the name of the capital of the State was changed from "Tehri" to "Tikamgarh," and the State and the Darbar were officially styled

"Orchha," thus avoiding the former confusion with the Tehri (or Garhwal) State in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The area of Orchha is about 2,080 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 321,634. The revenues of the State are estimated at nine lakhs of rupees, but about one-half of this amount is alienated to relations of the Chief and others.

The military forces consist (1905) of 130 cavalry, 500 infantry, 100 artillery men with 50 serviceable and 40 unserviceable guns.

The liability of the Orchha State to the payment of nazarana on successions has not been decided.

The Maharaja of Orchha is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, of the 26th June 1867.

2. DATIA.

Datia was in origin an offshoot of Orchha, as regards both the State and the family of the Chief. Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received it and Barauni from his father in 1626. The territories of Datia came under the supremacy of the British Government with the other territories in Bundelkhand ceded by the Peshwa under the treaty of Bassein (see Vol. VI, *The Peshwa*). The first Treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804 (No XV). After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1817, a tract of land on the east of the river Sind was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Raja to the British Government, and a new Treaty, dated the 31st July 1818 (No. XVI), was made with him. Raja Parichhat died in 1839 without issue, having previously adopted a foundling, Bijeh Bahadur, whose succession was recognised. The succession of Bijeh Bahadur was opposed by Diwan Madan Singh of Barauni, a collateral branch of Parichhat's family, on the grounds of consanguinity and an old agreement that, in the event of the Datia Chief dying without male heirs, the succession would lie in the Barauni family. But as Government had already recognised the adoption of Bijeh Bahadur, and as the country was fairly governed, and the succession was agreeable to the people, the claims of the Barauni family were set aside. The Thakur of Barauni also endeavoured to obtain a recognition of the distinct tenure of his Jagir in independence of the Chief of Datia, but in this he did not succeed.

Bijeh Bahadur, who died in 1857, left an illegitimate son, Arjun Singh, but was succeeded by his adopted son, Bhawani Singh, who was born on the 13th August 1845. In consequence of disturbances caused by the

advocacy of the claims of Arjun Singh, who was supported by the Rani Regent, Arjun Singh was removed from Datia. Subsequently a rebellion was raised by the Rani and her followers, who seized the fort of Seonda. The fort was reduced by a British force, the chief rebels were sentenced to imprisonment for life in the fort of Chunar, and the Rani was placed under close surveillance. The claims of the Barauni branch of the family to the succession were again brought forward and rejected in 1861. In October 1861 Captain Thompson was deputed to Datia on special duty, and was not withdrawn till the young Chief was invested with ruling powers in May 1865. Arjun Singh died at Nowgong on the 30th September 1887.

In 1862 all transit duties were abolished in Datia.

In the same year the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XIII), guaranteeing him the right of adoption. In August 1865 the Government of India decided that in future the Chief of Datia should be called "Maharaja," and in January 1877 the hereditary title of "Lokendra" (No. XVII) was bestowed on him.

In 1879 the Maharaja entered into an Agreement (No. XVIII) with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the State except at certain specified works, whose output was not to exceed 16,480 maunds a year; to prevent the export from the State of any salt manufactured therein, and the import into, and transport through, of any salt, other than British duty-paid salt; to levy no duty, etc., of any kind on British duty-paid salt; and to prohibit the export of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug, or preparation thereof, by routes barred by the inland customs line. In consideration of the loss he would sustain by this agreement, it was arranged that he should receive Rs. 10,000 a year. The prohibition regarding the import of salt was tentatively withdrawn in 1884, and has not yet (1906) been re-imposed.

In 1882 a question of much importance to the State, which had been pending for many years, was decided. It related to the devolution of shares in the Barauni Jagir. The main point involved was the origin of this estate, and it was definitely ruled that the Jagir was a grant entirely independent of Datia, made from Delhi, and that the Maharaja could not therefore claim to stand in the same relation to Barauni as he might to jagirdars holding under a grant from his State, though the Thakurs must be considered as politically subordinate to Datia. In 1902 the Government of India re-affirmed their decision that in matters of succession Barauni is not subject to Datia, and that succession to shares in the Barauni Estate must be according to the rules of Hindu Law; this decision, however, in no way affects the general subordination of the Barauni Sardars to the Datia State.

In 1882 the Maharaja ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving payment for the area acquired. In 1888 an Agreement (No. XIX) was negotiated between Government and the Darbar regarding cession of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the Canal.

In 1888 the Chief ceded (No. XX) to the British Government civil and criminal jurisdiction in the lands which had been acquired in 1884 in the Datia State for the present Indian Midland Railway. A question of compensation arose, similar to that which was discussed in the case of Orchha, but the Maharaja declined to receive any payment from Government for the land he had made over for the railway.

In January 1898 Maharaja Bhawani Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, and was present at the Darbar held on the 16th November 1905 at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction.

The Darbar has adopted British currency as the sole legal tender for all transactions in the State, and reported that the work of conversion had been completed on the 9th January 1904.

The Maharaja of Datia pays to Sindhia, through the British Government, Rs. 15,000 (Nanak Shahi currency) on account of the pargana of Nadigaon.

The area of Datia is 911 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 173,759. The revenues are estimated at Rs. 4,00,000.

The military force of the State consists (1905) of 71 cavalry, 300 infantry, 168 artillery men with 48 serviceable and 76 unserviceable guns.

The liability of the Datia State to the payment of nazarana on successions has not been decided.

The Maharaja of Datia is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

3. SAMTHAR.

The State of Samthar was once a part of the Datia State. About 1735 Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to Naune Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kilahdar of the Samthar Fort. Later on a Jagir of five villages was granted to Madan Singh's son, Devi Singh, and from this Jagir the present State of Samthar developed. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection

of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817, when a Treaty (No. XXI) was concluded with him.

Ranjit Singh died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Hindupat. In 1858 the Rani was allowed to administer the State as Regent, the Raja being of unsound mind. In 1862 the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXII) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

Hindupat had two sons, Chhatar Singh and Arjun Singh, the latter of whom was commonly known as Ali Bahadur. In 1864 Chhatar Singh, having attained his majority, asserted his claims to rule the State, and they were recognised by the Government of India.

In 1865 the pargana of Amra, roughly equivalent to a quarter of the State, was assigned to the Rani for the maintenance of herself, her husband and her younger son. The Rani died in 1880, but the arrangements were not disturbed, the assignment of the Amra pargana continuing for the support of Ali Bahadur and the ex-Chief. In 1883, owing to the inconveniences which Ali Bahadur's management created, the pargana of Amra was restored to Samthar, the detached village of Sami, as well as cash allowances, being assigned for the maintenance of Ali Bahadur and his father, who were directed to vacate the Amra fort as soon as suitable accommodation had been provided for them at Sami.

In 1868 the claims of this State to an annual payment of Rs. 730, formerly made to it by the Jhansi villages of Manikpura and Nandpura, were admitted; and in full satisfaction of them the village of Sajauni in the Jalaun district was transferred to Samthar.

In 1872 all transit dues were abolished in Samthar territory.

On the 1st January 1877 the title of "Maharaja" was conferred on Raja Chhatar Singh as a personal distinction.

In connection with the general scheme for the equalisation of salt duties, an Agreement (No. XXIII) was made with the Maharaja in 1879. By this he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply free of cost of 500 maunds of salt for consumption within his State. The agreement also prohibited the export of all intoxicating drugs, preparations and spirits by all routes and in all directions barred by the inland customs line. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Maharaja, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply of salt above mentioned (No. XXIV); and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn, and have not yet (1906) been re-imposed.

In 1882 the Maharaja ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal, and was paid compensation. In 1888 an Agreement (No. XIX) was negotiated with the Maharaja regarding cession of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the Canal.

In 1888 the Maharaja ceded (No. XXV) to the British Government criminal and civil jurisdiction in the lands which had been acquired in 1884 for the present Indian Midland Railway. Questions as to compensation arose similar to those in Orchha and Datia, and the Government of India sanctioned the payment of compensation to the Maharaja; but he declined to accept it.

The ex-Chief, Hindupat, died at Sami on the 8th September 1890. Having regard to the length of time which had elapsed since Chhatar Singh had been *de facto* ruler of the State, the Government of India decided that there was no necessity for the formal recognition of his succession.

Maharaja Chhatar Singh died on the 16th June 1896, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Bir Singh Deo, who was born on the 8th November 1865. On the 1st January 1898 the title of "Maharaja" was conferred on Raja Bir Singh Deo as a personal distinction.

In 1905 a canal Telegraph line was opened along the Betwa Canal, a portion of which runs through the Samthar State territory.

Maharaja Bir Singh Deo was present at the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, and attended the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on the 16th November 1905.

The revenues of the State are estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. Its area is 178 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 33,472.

The military force consists (1905) of 200 cavalry, 250 infantry, and 50 artillery men with 6 serviceable and 40 unserviceable guns.

In 1862 the Samthar State was held liable to the payment of nazarana at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption; but at the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 the obligation to pay nazarana on direct successions was remitted.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

(IV).—STATES HELD UNDER SANADS.

Of the class of Chiefs who hold their States under Sanads and are bound by Ikrarnamas, or deeds of allegiance, there were twenty-six in the Bundelkhand Agency, but seven of these were transferred

to the Baghelkhand Agency in 1896. Of the twenty-six Chiefs eight are descendants of Raja Chhatarsal. Chhatarsal had twenty-two legitimate and thirty illegitimate sons. Four only of the former had offsprings, namely, Padam Singh, Hirde Sah, Jagat Raj, and Bharti Chand. Chhatarsal divided* his possessions between Baji Rao Peshwa and his two sons, Hirde Sah and Jagat Raj. The dissensions in the family, however, broke up the possessions of the two sons into a number of small States, and prepared the way for their conquest by Ali Bahadur. On the death of Ali Bahadur, at which time actual possession formed the basis of the engagements between the British Government and the Chiefs of Bundelkhand, the following States were held by the descendants of Chhatarsal :—by the descendants of his second son, Hirde Sah, the States of Panna and Lughasi ; by the descendants of his third son, Jagat Raj, the States of Charkhari, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Sarila, and Jaitpur ; the State of Jigni by a grandson of his eldest son, Padam Singh ; and the State of Jaso by a great-grandson of Bharti Chand, the fourth son. The State of Beri was held by a descendant of Jagat Raj in the female line. Besides these States held by actual descendants of Chhatarsal, the following States were formed out of the territories over which he ruled ; Chhatarpur, Baraundha, the Chaube Jagirs, Bihat, Alipura, Gaurihar, Naigawan Ribai, and Garauli.

A fundamental principle in the arrangements made by the British Government in Bundelkhand was originally declared to be the confirmation of the Chiefs of that province in the possession of such parts of their ancient territorial right as were held under Ali Bahadur's government, subject to the conditions of their allegiance and fidelity to the British power ; their renouncing all views of future aggrandizement ; and their abandoning such parts of Ali Bahadur's conquests as had been acquired by them subsequently to his death. It was also resolved to form arrangements with some leaders of plundering bands who were not hereditary Chiefs, but whose hostility was directed solely to the object of obtaining subsistence, and to grant them some territory with a view to the pacification of the country. At first it was the policy of Government to leave the protection of their territories to the Chiefs themselves, and to exact no tribute or

* The Peshwa's share consisted of the districts of Kalpi, Hatta, Saugor, Jhansi, Sironj, Guna, Garhakota, and Hirdenagar.

Hirde Sah's share, under the name of the Raj of Panna, embraced the districts of Panna, Kalinjar, Amba, Shahgarh, etc.

To Jagat Raj, under the name of the Raj of Jaitpur, were allotted Bhonagarh, Banda, Ajaigarh, Jaitpur, Charkhari, etc.

revenue from them. In several of the engagements executed in 1805 and 1806 it was therefore distinctly stipulated that the Chiefs should renounce all claims to the aid and protection of Government. Experience, however, soon showed the necessity of departing from this principle, and of declaring the Bundelkhand Chiefs to be subordinate to, and dependent on, the British Government. But it was not the intention of Government to establish its laws and regulations in the States of these Chiefs; and to remove all doubts on this subject, these States were declared by Regulation XXII of 1812 to be exempt from the operation of the general regulations and from the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts. The particular clauses of the engagements made with the Chiefs, which imply a right of jurisdiction on the part of Government, have been generally understood to convey exclusively a right of political jurisdiction, that is to say, a right to interfere for the settlement of disputed claims, differences and disputes of any kind, not through the channel of the courts of justice, but through the agency of the representative of the British Government in Bundelkhand.

The engagements made with the States held under Sanads are nearly all alike. They declare generally that the territory was received by cession from the Peshwa and annexed to the British dominions, but that the States of the Chiefs were continued to them from motives of justice, benevolence, and good faith; they bind the Chiefs to implicit submission, loyalty, and attachment to the British Government; they require them to govern well; to increase the cultivation of their territories and make the ryots contented; to deliver up criminal refugees; to seize thieves and robbers and make them over to the British Government. They are liable to such control, not inconsistent with their engagements, as the British Government may see fit to exercise, and the rights and powers of the Chiefs are limited to such as have been expressly conferred. Those Chiefs on whom special powers have not been conferred are obliged to refer all heinous cases, involving sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for life, to the local officers of the British Government.

All transit duties have been abolished in the Bundelkhand States at different dates during the last thirty-four years, the abolition being usually notified in the *Gazette of India*, as in the case of Orchha in 1880.

In 1874, a Rajkumar College was established at Nowgong for the education of the sons of the Chiefs and Jagirdars of Bundelkhand. Government made a grant of Rs. 20,000 towards the building fund for the college and bore the charge of the Principal's pay; all other expenditure was met by yearly contributions from Native States. The college, having

failed to fulfil the object for which it was instituted, was closed on the 1st August 1898, and its assets were rateably divided between the original subscribers, or their representatives, and Government. The cash share of the Government of India in the assets of the college was devoted to the purchase of a site required for the improvement of the Daly College buildings at Indore.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the revenue of the Bundelkhand States, owing to the prevailing practice of giving large tracts of land on service tenure, instead of collecting the revenue and paying cash for service. None of the Bundelkhand Chiefs pay tribute in respect of the whole of their States; but five, namely, Charkhari, Panna, Ajaigarh, Bihat, and Paldeo, do so for certain villages or districts. The total amount of tribute paid annually by these five States is Rs. 27,194-5-6.

1. PANNA.

The Panna Chiefs are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Sah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son, Chhatarsal, acquired much territory east of the Dhasan river and founded Panna. On his death his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Sah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna.

When the British power entered Bundelkhand, Raja Kishor Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Sah, was the Chief in possession of Panna, which was then in a most disorganised condition. A Sanad (No. XXVI) was conferred upon him in 1807 on his subscribing a deed of allegiance. This Sanad confirmed him in the possession of 802½ villages and three parganas. Many of the villages included in the Sanad were, however, in the possession of men who had wrested them from the Raja and refused to give them up; but with the aid of the British Government he recovered not only these, but many other villages not entered in the Sanad. A fresh Sanad (No. XXVII) was therefore granted to him in 1811, by which he received in perpetuity 1,363½ villages.

The oppressive conduct of Raja Kishor Singh forced the British Government on several occasions to interpose. In 1823 he entrusted the management of his State to Kuar Pratap Singh of Chhatarpur for four years, and the engagement was guaranteed by the British Government. But before the end of the period the conduct of Kishor Singh led to his expulsion from Panna, and the appointment of his son, Harbans Rai, as

Regent. Kishor Singh died in exile in 1834. Harbans Rai, having no children, was succeeded in 1849 by his brother, Nirpat Singh; but the succession of Nirpat Singh was not acknowledged by the British Government till he had issued orders for the prohibition of sati throughout the Panna State.

As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh received a khilat of the value of Rs. 20,000, and was granted by the Government of India a salute of 11 guns; but in 1862, in consequence of his resisting the settlement of boundary disputes, he had to be warned of the terms of allegiance on which he held his State.

The Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXVIII) in 1862 guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

In 1863 Nirpat Singh ceded certain lands required for railway purposes (No. XXIX).

Nirpat Singh received in 1867 a Sanad (No. XXX), conferring upon him, under certain conditions, supreme criminal jurisdiction within his territories; it was specified, however, that the powers thus granted were not necessarily transmittible to his successors. In 1869 the title of "Mahendar" was conferred on him by a Sanad (No. XXXI) in recognition of his loyalty to the British Government. This title was made hereditary in 1875.

Maharaja Nirpat Singh, whose liberality in alleviating the distress which prevailed in Bundelkhand in 1869 had met with the marked approval of Government, died in June 1870, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rudra Pratap Singh. On the 1st January 1876 Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh was invested at Calcutta, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person, with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. His salute was raised from 11 to 13 guns as a personal distinction on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage held on the 1st January 1877.

In 1887, supreme jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh by a Sanad (No. XXXII), it being laid down, as in the Sanad granted to Nirpat Singh, that the powers were not necessarily transmittible to his successors. In February 1891 it was ruled that this Sanad had no application to any criminal case in which the person accused, or any one of the persons accused, is a European British subject or is of European or American nationality.

On the 8th November 1893 Rudra Pratap Singh died, and was succeeded by his elder brother, Diwan Lokpal Singh, on whom supreme criminal jurisdiction was conferred under the usual conditions by a Sanad dated the 20th June 1896. On the 9th March 1898 Lokpal Singh died, and was succeeded by Madho Singh, his only son.

The Saugor-Katni Railway, for which land in the Raipur Pargana had been ceded free of cost in 1896, was opened on the 1st January 1899. Full rights of civil and criminal jurisdiction, which had been originally ceded in 1896, were also conceded in the revised form in July 1899 (No. XXXIII).

In 1902 Madho Singh was deposed for complicity in the death of his uncle, Khuman Singh, by poison on the 25th June 1901. He was interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, with a suitable allowance for his support. He was succeeded on the 20th June 1902 by his first cousin, Jadvendra Singh, Khuman Singh's eldest son, who was born in 1893. During the minority of Jadvendra Singh the administration of the State has been vested in a Diwan and Council supervised by the Political Agent. Jadvendra Singh joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1903.

In 1905 a lease of the Darbar's excise rights in certain isolated outlying villages situated wholly in the Damoh District was granted to the Central Provinces Administration.

For the Ken Canal land was ceded in 1906, on payment of the usual compensation.

The area of Panna is estimated at 2,492 square miles ; the population, by the census of 1901, is 192,986. The revenues are about five lakhs of rupees, but much of this amount is alienated. A small and fluctuating revenue is also derived from the diamond mines near Panna. The Maharaja pays a tribute of Rs. 9,955 on the districts of Seorajpur and Ektaua.

The military forces consist (1905) of 30 cavalry, 185 infantry, and 13 artillery men with 14 serviceable and 20 unserviceable guns.

The State is liable to the nazarana rules.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

2. LUGASI.

Diwan Dhiraj Singh, grandson of Hirde Sah, was in possession of seven villages during the government of the Bundela Rajas and also during the period of Ali Bahadur's authority. After the establishment of the British Government he was maintained in possession, and on the 9th December 1808 received a Sanad (No. XXXIV) after executing the usual deed of allegiance.

In consequence of the infirmities of age Dhiraj Singh, in 1814, requested permission to abdicate in favour of his second son, Sardar Singh,

in preference to his eldest son, Padam Singh, who four years before had rebelled against him, and had only submitted before a detachment of British troops, and on receiving a separate assignment of land for his support. This was sanctioned on condition of Padam Singh being permanently secured in his jagir, in order that he might not be driven by his necessities to any desperate steps in asserting his claim to the succession. It was not considered necessary to issue a new Sanad to Sardar Singh. Dhiraj Singh died in 1819.

During the mutinies of 1857 half the villages of Lugasi were laid waste by the rebels in consequence of the fidelity of Sardar Singh to the British Government. In reward for his services Sardar Singh received the title of "Rao Bahadur," a jagir of Rs. 2,000 a year, and a khilat worth Rs. 10,000. The privilege of adoption, accorded to him at the same time, was subsequently confirmed in 1862 by a Sanad (No. XXXV) granted to his successor.

Sardar Singh died on the 8th April 1860, and was succeeded by his grandson, Hira Singh, his son, Murat Singh, having died previously. Hira Singh, to whom the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" which had been enjoyed by Sardar Singh, was continued, engaged in 1862 (No. XXXVI) to keep clear roads through the jungles in the jagir which was granted to his grandfather. This agreement was in 1873 modified to the extent that certain "Rakhel" land in the village of Chaukhra was restored to the jagirdar as it was culturable; while he, on his part, provided 600 bighas of grassland in Barat Sureri for the horses of the cavalry regiment quartered at Nowgong. Hira Singh died in 1872, and was succeeded by his son, Khet Singh, with the hereditary title of "Diwan." On the latter's death, on the 22nd September 1902, his eldest son, Chhatrapati Singh, who was born in August 1887, succeeded. He joined the Daly College, Indore, in 1904, and during his minority the State is under Government management.

The area of Lugasi is 47 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, is 6,285; and the revenue Rs. 20,000.

The liability of the State to the payment of nazarana on successions has not been decided.

3. CHARKHARI.

This Chiefship dates from 1765, when Khuman Singh, a great grandson of Chhatar Sal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. During the subsequent dissensions which long raged among the descendants of Chhatar Sal, Bije Bahadur, the son and successor of Khuman Singh, lost possession of the State of Charkhari; but, when Ali Bahadur invaded

Bundelkhand, Bije Bahadur accompanied him. All the Charkhari territory was conquered by Ali Bahadur, who assigned to Bije Bahadur lands yielding about four lakhs of rupees on his entering into engagements * of fidelity and allegiance.

Bije Bahadur was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government ; and a Sanad (No. XXXVII) was granted to him in 1804. A new Sanad (No. XXXVIII) was given to him in 1811, after the settlement of disputes regarding his right to several villages not included in the Sanad of 1804.

The Raja's only legitimate son, Govind Das, died in 1822. The Raja then declared his wish that his grandson, Ratan Singh, by his illegitimate son, Ranjit Singh, should be nominated his successor, to the exclusion of collateral heirs with whom he was at feud, and Government, seeing no objection to Ratan Singh being considered the eventual heir should no legitimate son be born to the Raja, gave a formal and public recognition of his title. Bijeh Bahadur died in November 1829, when Ratan Singh was only fourteen years of age. The conflicting claims of the collateral relatives were the subject of much discussion. Ratan Singh was eventually confirmed in power, but was required to make provision for his relatives. In 1857 the question came under consideration whether on the death of Ratan Singh, the State of Charkhari should escheat to the British Government, but it was ruled that the effect of the recognition of Ratan Singh in 1822 was to admit him to all the rights secured to the Raja of Charkhari by the Sanads granted in 1804 and 1811, and necessarily involved the right of his heirs, if he should have any, to succeed to the State. The Raja's son, Jai Singh Deo, was accordingly recognised as his future successor.

Raja Ratan Singh received as a reward, for his services in 1857, a jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a khilat, and an hereditary salute of

* Engagement made by Raja Bijeh Bahadur with Nawab Ali Bahadur in the Sambat year 1855 (1798 A.D.)—

The Nawab Ali Bahadur having secured to Maharaja Bikramajit his ancient territorial possessions, the Raja now promises and engages that his eldest son, Diwan Ishwari Singh, shall always remain in attendance on the Nawab Ali Bahadur, that his second son, Diwan Puran Mal, shall never join the refractory or rebellious in any part of this province, and particularly that he shall not excite disturbances in any of the parganas of Samerpur, Modha, Jalalpur, Rath, and Panwari; that if any person excite disturbance in these districts, the quelling such disturbance and the punishment of the seditious shall be the duty of the Maharaja, who hereby engages to preserve the tranquillity of these districts. From this obligation the Maharaja will never depart. He calls God to witness his sincerity.

eleven guns. Besides the pargana of Fatehpur, which was bestowed on the Raja as a reward, lands in Mahoba to the value of Rs. 9,500 were given to him for an equivalent in Meradeo.

The Raja died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Jai Singh Deo, a minor, whose mother, Rani Bakht Kuar, was appointed Regent, with two responsible ministers nominated by the late Raja before his death. The condition on which the Rani was appointed Regent was that she would be recognised as such only so long as she and the two ministers, Maulvi Siraj Husain and Diwan Anna Sahib, unmistakeably designated by the late Raja, acted in harmony and without mischievous differences of any kind. The Rani, however, strove to assume an undue share of power, and this eventually led to her removal from the Regency. Shortly afterwards dissensions broke out between the two ministers, and it was found necessary to appoint a British officer to act as referee. On the death of Siraj Husain in 1866, the British officer was withdrawn, and the administration was left in the hands of Diwan Anna Sahib, who, however, died in the following year, when his son, Tantia Sahib, was appointed manager.

In 1862 the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXXV) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

In 1866 the Charkhari State ceded (No. XXXIX) to the British Government the parganas of Fatehpur, Hirapur, and Meradeo, receiving in lieu thereof villages of the aggregate annual value of Rs. 29,525. A sum of Rs. 29,029 was also paid to the State as compensation on account of past losses of revenue from the Meradeo pargana.

In 1874 the Maharaja was invested with full powers of administration in his State, a British officer being deputed to Charkhari for one year to aid the young Chief with his advice. Maharaja Jai Singh Deo did not, however, profit much by his assistance, for shortly after the officer's departure gross mismanagement ensued, and another officer had to be again deputed temporarily to Charkhari in 1879. Next year the Maharaja was deprived of all power and the political officer at Charkhari was nominated Superintendent of the State.

Maharaja Jai Singh Deo died on the 10th March 1880, childless and without having adopted an heir. The Government of India recognised the succession of Malkhan Singh, son of Jujhar Singh, a distant collateral relation, who was born on the 25th October 1870 and had been adopted by Jai Singh Deo's widow. The usual nazarana was levied, the value of the khilat of investiture being deducted from it. The widow died in 1881. Malkhan Singh being a minor, the State remained

under British superintendence (the administration being conducted under the Political Agent's orders by the Muntazim, Diwan Rao Jujhar Singh, the father of the minor Chief) until January 1892, when the Chief was given ruling powers, but the grant to him of extended powers of criminal jurisdiction was reserved.

In January 1886 the separate Agency at Charkhari which had been created in 1879 was abolished, and the State was again incorporated in the Bundelkhand Agency.

In 1894 supreme criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was granted to Malkhan Singh (No. XL), it being specified that the powers were not necessarily transmittible to his successors. In June 1902 he was gazetted a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. In January 1903 he was present at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, and attended the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on the 16th November 1905.

In 1903 the Chief agreed to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

In 1905 he ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area required.

The area of Charkhari is about 743 square miles; and according to the census of 1901 the population is 123,954. The revenue is about six lakhs of rupees. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 8,583-9-6 for the Bhina and Chandla districts.

The military force consists (1905) of 29 cavalry, 181 infantry, 85 artillery men with 24 serviceable and 18 unserviceable guns.

Charkhari is liable to the nazarana rules.

The Maharajas of Charkhari enjoy the title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" which was conferred upon them on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage held on the 1st January 1877. They are entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

4. BIJAWAR.

The founder of the Bijawar family was Bir Singh Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj. When Ali Bahadur invaded Bundelkhand, Bir Singh Deo refused to acknowledge his supremacy and was killed fighting

against him near Charkhari. Raja Himmat Bahadur, however, made interest with Ali Bahadur in behalf of Kesri Singh, son of Bir Singh Deo, and procured for him his father's possessions on the same terms as those subscribed by the Raja of Charkhari.

Kesri Singh was the Chief who was in possession of Bijawar when the British Government obtained supremacy in Bundelkhand. Owing to complicated disputes with Raja Bijeh Bahadur of Charkhari, regarding the pargana of Ramgarh, and with Kunwar Soni Sah of Chhatarpur, regarding the villages of Dharampur, Bajra, Sathai, and Karaiya, no Sanad was granted to Kesri Singh. He died in December 1810, and was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who on his accession (the disputes with neighbouring States having in the meantime been decided) received a Sanad in 1811 (No. XLI) and was required to subscribe a deed of allegiance. The 10th Article of the deed of allegiance was specially intended to prevent the revival of old, or the setting up of new, claims against neighbouring Rajas.

Ratan Singh died on the 17th December 1833 without male issue, and at the request of his widow, his nephew, Lachhman Singh, son of Khet Singh, who waived his claim, was recognised. Lachhman Singh was succeeded in 1847 by his son, Bhan Pratap Singh. For his services during the mutinies he received a khilat and an hereditary salute of eleven guns. He also received in 1862 the right of adoption (No. XIII). The title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction in 1866. In 1867 he received a Sanad (No. XXX) investing him personally, under certain conditions, with supreme criminal jurisdiction within his State. At the Delhi Assemblage (1877) the Chief received the hereditary title of "Sawai." In 1887 the powers of supreme criminal jurisdiction were withdrawn from Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh. Owing to continued mismanagement on his part the State had to be placed under the superintendence of the Agency. In 1898, having no male issue, the Chief adopted an heir from outside the State in the person of Rao Raja Sawant Singh, who was born on the 25th November 1877, and was the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha. The adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Bhan Pratap Singh died on the 15th September 1899, and Sawant Singh's succession was resented by the leading Thakurs; but their almost overt hostility was suppressed by the temporary internment of the ring-leaders at Nowgong and the resumption of their jagirs till such time as they showed themselves ready to resume their allegiance. Sawant Singh was publicly installed on the 28th June 1900. On the 1st January 1903 he was given administrative powers under certain conditions, which were relaxed in October 1904. In the interval debts had been liquidated to the

extent of several lakhs and a substantial cash balance accumulated in the State treasuries; the succession nazarana had been paid by the State to Government and by the Thakurs to the State; and the recalcitrant Thakurs had been pardoned and replaced in the peaceful possession of their estates.

The regular revenue survey and settlement of the State by specially selected British officers were completed in 1905.

Maharaja Sawant Singh attended the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on the 16th November 1905.

The area of Bijawar is stated to be 973 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 110,500. The revenue amounts to about two and a quarter lakhs of rupees.

The military force consists (1905) of 23 cavalry, 52 infantry, and 9 artillery men with 5 serviceable and 7 unserviceable guns.

Bijawar is liable to the nazarana rules.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

5. AJAIGARH.

In 1765 Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of Ajaigarh was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakht Singh, or Bakht Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possessions by Ali Bahadur, and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of two rupees a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803 he received a pension of three thousand Gouhar Shahi rupees a month, until an adequate territorial provision could be assigned to him. In 1807 he received a Sanad (No. XLII) restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808. At this time the fort of Ajaigarh and the greater portion of the territories forming the old possessions of Jagat Raj were in the hands of a military adventurer named Lachhman Dawa. With a view to the pacification of the country, it was resolved to confirm the occupancy of Lachhman Dawa, on condition of his making submission and tendering allegiance to the British Government. Lachhman Dawa was accordingly required in 1806 (No. XLIII) to surrender the fort of Ajaigarh to the British Government at the end of two years, and meanwhile to pay a tribute of Rs. 4,000 a year. He broke these conditions, and was therefore

dispossessed. A large share of his territory was given to the Raja of Ajaigarh. In 1812 this Raja asked for a Sanad, specifying in detail the villages which composed his State. This was granted in September of that year (No. XLIV), and at the same time, at the request of the Raja, the 5th and 6th Articles of the deed of allegiance, which he had executed in 1807, were cancelled.

Bakht Singh died on the 21st June 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Madho Singh, who died childless in 1849, and was succeeded by his brother, Mahipat Singh. The question was raised at the time whether the engagement with Bakht Singh limited the succession to his lineal descendants, and whether the State should escheat to Government. But a decision was finally given in favour of the succession of Mahipat Singh.

Mahipat Singh died on the 22nd June 1853, and the succession of his son, Bije Singh, a boy eleven years old, was recognised. He died during his minority on the 12th September 1855. The Government of India considered that the State of Ajaigarh had escheated to the British Government, and declined, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, to recognise the wish of the mother of the Chief to appoint Ranjor Singh, his illegitimate brother, as successor. At the close of 1856 the Court of Directors desired that before deciding that there was no rightful heir to the State, an enquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and extent of the rights of Bakht Singh's family as they existed before the Sanad to Bakht Singh was granted. These instructions had not been acted on when the mutinies of 1857 broke out; and as the rebel Farzand Ali, by proclaiming Lokpal Singh, alleged to be an illegitimate son of Madho Singh, to be the Chief of Ajaigarh, retarded the pacification of the province, while the widow of Mahipat Singh had remained steadfast in her allegiance to the British Government, it was determined in 1859 to waive the claim of Government to the lapse, and to recognise (No. XLV) Ranjor Singh, who was born on the 26th September 1849, as the successor to the State on the same terms and conditions as those on which it was held by the late Chief, with succession to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. Certain exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to which the British regulations were extended, were, however, excepted from this agreement.

In 1862 the Chief was given a Sanad (No. XXII) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

During the minority of Ranjor Singh, the State was administered by the widow of Mahipat Singh. On her death in 1868, the young Chief was en-

trusted with the management of the State. At the Delhi Assemblage (1877) he received the title of "Sawai" as an hereditary distinction.

Supreme criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on Maharaja Ranjor Singh by a Sanad (No. XXXII) in 1887. It was ruled in February 1891 that the Sanad does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused, or any one of the persons accused, is a European British subject, or is of European or American nationality.

On the 1st January 1897 Maharaja Ranjor Singh was gazetted a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

In 1905 the Maharaja ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area acquired. The amount of compensation payable is still (1906) under consideration.

The area of Ajaigarh is 771·4 square miles; and the population, according to the census of 1901, is 78,236. The revenues are estimated at two and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The Chief pays, on account of the Khera and Bachon districts, a tribute of Rs. 7,013-12-0, a remission of Rs. 2,500 having been made on the separation of Jaso from his territories in 1816.

The military forces consist (1905) of 75 cavalry, 350 infantry, and 44 artillery men with 9 serviceable and 4 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, is taken from this State.

The Chief receives a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

6. SARILA.

The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, who was the son of Jagat Raj, and a grandson of Raja Chhatarsal.

Raja Tej Singh, Aman Singh's successor, was expelled from his possessions by Ali Bahadur, but recovered a portion of them through the influence of Raja Himmat Bahadur, and at the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila in the district of Jalalpur, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month was granted to him until a suitable provision in land could be made. The villages he

claimed yielded Rs. 23,600. They were conferred upon him by a Sanad (No. XLVI) in 1807, and the pension was resumed.

Tej Singh was succeeded by his son, Anrodh Singh, and the latter by his son, Hindupat.

In 1862 the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXII) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

Raja Hindupat died in June 1871, when the Government of India chose for the Chiefship Khalak Singh, a member of a distant branch of the family, who had been adopted by Raja Hindupat's widow. Raja Khalak Singh was a legitimate descendant of Kehri Singh, another of the sons of Jagat Raj. Khalak Singh, on whom the title of "Raja Bahadur" was bestowed, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage held in January 1877, died on the 25th February 1882 without issue and without adopting an heir. It was therefore at the discretion of the Government of India to regulate the succession, and they were pleased to select for the Chiefship the late Raja's brother, Pahar Singh, then aged about six years. The Government were guided in this selection partly by the wishes of the deceased Chief's widow, who was prepared to adopt the boy and did subsequently adopt him; but it was at the same time ruled that adoption by the widow of a deceased Chief does not of itself confer a right to succession. As an act of grace the Government of India decided to treat the succession as that of an adopted son, and to levy nazarana accordingly. Raja Pahar Singh was installed in 1895, but died prematurely on the 22nd February 1898, aged 22 years. He was succeeded by his posthumous son, Mahipal Singh, who was born on the 11th September 1898. During his minority the State is being managed under the superintendence of the Agency.

The State agreed in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through its territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

The area of Sarila is 32½ square miles; and the population, according to the census of 1901, is 6,298. The revenue is about Rs. 59,147.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, is ordinarily taken from this State.

7. JIGNI.

The founder of this Jagir was Rao Padam Singh, a son of Chhatarsal. The Jagir was much reduced during the Maratha invasion, Lachhman

Singh, Padam Singh's son, only managing to retain possession of the two parganas of Rath and Panwari.

Prithwi Singh, son and successor of Lachhman Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages at the time of the British occupation. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy, but after two years six of the villages were restored to him by a Sanad (No. XLVII) granted in 1810. On his death in 1830 without legitimate sons it was proposed to resume the Jagir. But a posthumous son, Bhopal Singh, was born, and he was eventually recognised, the administration remaining in the hands of the widow. In 1840, in consequence of a feud between the Rani Regent and her confidential advisers arising from the Rani having allowed an undue exercise of authority to her brother, a subject of Orchha, the British Government interfered and appointed managers, who were bound to act faithfully in the interests of the Jagirdar and to submit accounts of the income and expenditure to the Agent of the British Government in Bundelkhand. The administration was made over to Bhopal Singh in 1845.

This Chief was of weak mind, and in consequence of his gross mismanagement, which resulted in an affray attended with loss of life between his followers and those of the Rani, the Jagir was taken under the direct management of the British Government in 1855. Rao Bhopal Singh was, however, granted the privilege of adoption (No. XLVIII) in 1862. He died in October 1870, when the adoption of Lachhman Singh, youngest son of Maharaja Nirpat Singh of Panna, as successor to the Chiefship was recognised by the Government of India. This was in accordance with the wishes of the late Chief. During Rao Lachhman Singh's minority the Jagir remained under British supervision. The Chief received the title of "Rao Bahadur" at the Delhi Assemblage (1877) as a personal distinction, and assumed the management of the Jagir in 1881, being then about twenty-one years of age.

Rao Lachhman Singh died on the 7th April 1892, and was succeeded by Bhan Pratap Singh, *alias* Fateh Singh, a scion of the Charkhari house, his adoption by Lachhman Singh's widow being sanctioned by the Government of India. Bhan Pratap Singh was born on the 18th May 1878, and during his minority the management was entrusted to Lachhman Singh's widow. On the 1st January 1898 the title of Rani was conferred upon the widow as a personal distinction in recognition of the excellence of her administration, and the management was placed in the Jagirdar's own hands.

The Jagirdar agreed in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the

Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

The area of Jigni is 22·3 square miles ; the population, by the census of 1901, is 3,838 ; and the annual revenue about Rs. 13,000.

By the terms of the adoption Sanad of 1862, a relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken in each case that the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

8. BERI.

Diwan Jugal Prasad, to whom a Sanad (No. XLIX) was given in 1809 by the British Government, was a descendant of Jagat Raj in the female line. His grandfather, Acharju, married a daughter of Jagat Raj, who granted him in jagir the villages of Umri, Chili, and Dadri. These were held in the family under the Bundela Rajas, and were confirmed to Jugal Prasad by Ali Bahadur. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, but the Diwan was left in possession of Umri. The village of Dadri was given to Nana Govind Rao in exchange for villages in the district of Kalpi. Subsequently the right of Diwan Jugal Prasad to these villages was established. The village of Chili was therefore restored, lands of equal value in the pargana of Jalalpur were given in lieu of Dadri, and the collections made from the villages during the period of resumption were refunded. These villages, however, were all surrounded by lands in which the British regulations were in force, and could not conveniently be exempted from the operation of these regulations. Other villages were therefore given to the Diwan in exchange in 1811 (No. L).

Jugal Prasad died in April 1814. He was succeeded by Phairan Singh, grandson of his full brother Gandharb Singh, the claim to the succession having been voluntarily renounced by Raoju, the father of Phairan Singh. In 1857 Phairan Singh was succeeded by his only son, Bishwanath Singh. On the death of Bishwanath Singh in May 1861 the widow wished to adopt Balbhadra Singh, a distant relative of the family, to the exclusion of Bijes Singh, son of the late Jagirdar's first cousin. But Government installed Bijes Singh, then thirteen years old, on the grounds that he was the nearer relative of the deceased ; that he was living in the jagirdar's house at the time of his death, and performed the funeral obsequies ; that he was recognised as the rightful claimant by the principal Thakurs ; and that the Political Officers were in favour of his recognition on grounds both of right and policy. In consideration, however, of the services of the late

Jagirdar during the mutinies of 1857 the nazarana, which under ordinary circumstances would have been claimed on the succession, was remitted.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad (No. LI) granting him the right of adoption.

In 1885 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving the usual compensation. No formal engagements were concluded with Beri in regard to this cession of land or jurisdiction.

Rao Bije Singh died on the 21st October 1892, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raghuraj Singh. Raghuraj Singh died on the 7th June 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lokendra Singh, who was born on the 29th August 1891. During the latter's minority the Jagir is administered, in accordance with the late Jagirdar's last wishes, by his junior surviving widow, the daughter of Maharaja Lokpal Singh of Panna, assisted by a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent. In 1905 Rao Lokendra Singh joined the Daly College at Indore.

The area of Beri is about 32 square miles ; the population, by the census of 1901, is 4,279 ; and the revenue is estimated at Rs. 21,000.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken from Beri on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

9. CHHATARPUR.

Kunwar Sone Sah, whom the British Government established in the Raj of Chhatarpur, was a servant of Hindupat, grandfather of Raja Kishore Singh of Panna. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Maratha power, Kunwar Sone Sah usurped a large tract of country for himself, and, on the British occupation of Bundelkhand, his influence was so great that the purchase of his submission by the guarantee of his possessions was considered an important political object. In the Sanad (No. LII), granted to him in 1806, the town of Chhatarpur and four thanas which were in his possession during the lifetime of Ali Bahadur, with the towns of Mhow and Salat, which he had usurped after Ali Bahadur's death, were reserved by the British Government ; and in consideration of this, Government remitted to him, as a provision for his son, Pratap Singh, the tribute of Rs. 19,000 which he paid to Ali Bahadur.

Government, however, were of opinion that it might be expedient to restore Chhatarpur and the four thanas, on the understanding that Sone Sah would be responsible for the peace of his own territories. The restoration was not made till 1808, when Mhow was given to Sone Sah and Chhatarpur

to his son, Pratap Sing,* on the withdrawal of the British troops from that quarter.

In 1812 Sone Sah made a distribution of his territories among his five sons. Later he was persuaded by his younger sons to make another distribution, by which the share of Pratap Singh, the elder, was considerably lessened, and all the brothers were declared to be independent of each other. Government disapproved of this partition as being both unjust to Pratap Singh and opposed to the policy of the British Government, which desired to prevent the dismemberment of the Bundelkhand States; and the Raja was informed that if, in consequence thereof, any necessity for interference arose after his death, Government would uphold the rights of Pratap Singh. Government also refused to recognise the hereditary descent of the shares of the younger brothers in their families, and directed the Agent, on the death of Sone Sah, to assume the first distribution of the State as the basis of an arrangement with Pratap Singh; the other brothers, Himmat Singh, Prithwi Singh, Hindupat, and Bakht Singh, holding their shares for life in subordination to Pratap Singh. These instructions were carried out on the death of Sone Sah in 1815, and were confirmed by Sanads granted in 1816 to the five brothers, from each of whom a corresponding engagement was taken (No. LIII). After the shares of the brothers had been allotted some exchanges took place for mutual accommodation. Pratap Singh had incurred much expense in fortifying the fort of Deora, which commanded the passes through the hills. This was in the share allotted to Bakht Singh, but the possession of it was necessary to enable Pratap Singh to fulfil his obligation to keep marauders in check. The districts of Deora and Kariani were therefore given to Pratap Singh, in exchange for Rajgarh and Teloha, which were given to Bakht Singh. Prithwi Singh's share contained no town with a convenient place of residence, and to meet his wishes in this respect Bakht Singh made over to him Rajgarh in exchange for six villages of equal value.

The Sanad granted to Pratap Singh contained the names of thirty-nine villages not entered in the Sanad of Sone Sah. Many of these were hamlets dependent on villages named in the Sanad of 1806, but twenty-one of them were claimed by Raja Kishor Singh of Panna. It was found, however, that all these villages were in the possession of Sone Sah at the time of Ali Bahadur's death, and his possession of them was therefore

* The Sanad granted on this occasion does not appear on the records of the Foreign Office. The Sanad given at page 196 of *De Cruz's Political Relations* was not granted to Pratap Singh, son of Sone Sah, but to Pratap Singh, Chief of Alipura.

maintained. Possession at the time of Ali Bahadur's death was declared in this, as in other cases, to constitute the standard for the adjustment of all such claims.

On the death of Himmat Singh, Prithwi Singh, and Hindupat, their jagirs reverted to the Chhatarpur State. Bakht Singh was unable to manage his jagir and made it over to Pratap Singh, who gave him in lieu of it an allowance of Rs. 2,250 a month. In this jagir there was an assignment of three villages, which had been made to the Dichhit family of Nowgong by Hindupat. Pratap Singh made various attempts to resume these villages, but was always compelled by the British Government to withdraw, on the ground that the family had a right to the jagir by virtue of old grants from Hindupat. While, however, the right of the Raja of Chhatarpur to resume these villages was denied, his supremacy over the Dichhit family was recognised, and the family were declared to be guaranteed subordinates of Chhatarpur. The Dichhit Jagirdar is thus not of the rank of a Bundelkhand Chief, nor has he any claim to a separate Sanad from the British Government. It is accordingly incumbent on him to refer such questions, as the abolition of transit dues within the jagir, to the Chhatarpur Chief for his concurrence.

Pratap Singh received the title of "Raja Bahadur" on the 18th January 1827. In 1852 the Raja proposed to adopt and nominate as his heir Jagat Raj, grandson of his youngest brother, Bakht Singh, to the exclusion of Kunjal Sah, son of an elder brother. This brother, Prithwi Singh, with two of his brothers, had rebelled on his father's death and resisted the resumption of his father's jagir, but he at last accepted, under the British guarantee, a money stipend from Pratap Singh on condition of residing out of Chhatarpur. By this arrangement he was considered to have forfeited any rights he might otherwise have had to the succession. A reference was made to the Chiefs of Orchha, Charkhari, Bijawar, Panna, Ajaigarh, Datia, and Shahgarh, as to the right of Pratap Singh to adopt Jagat Raj. They gave it as their opinion that, according to the practice of the Chiefs of Bundelkhand, Pratap Singh had a right to select Jagat Raj and to pass over Kunjal Sah. Reference to the arbitration of the Bundelkhand Chiefs, however, as a means of settling such questions was disapproved of by the Court of Directors. Before the question was decided whether Pratap Singh should be allowed to adopt Jagat Raj, or whether the State should lapse on his death, the Raja died on 19th May 1854. The Court of Directors ruled that Kunjal Sah had no right to the succession, the Sanad of 1806 being only a life grant; and that as the Sanad of 1817 limited the succession to the lineal heirs male of Pratap

Singh, and Pratap Singh had died childless, the State of Chhatarpur was clearly an escheat. Moreover, they declined to recognise any right on the part of Jagat Raj in consequence of his adoption by Pratap Singh. But in consideration of the fidelity of the family and the good government of the late Raja, Government consented in 1854, as an act of grace and favour, to grant the State to Jagat Raj under a new Sanad (No. LIV), the succession being strictly limited to him and his male descendants. The widow of Pratap Singh was made Regent during the minority of Jagat Raj, but was removed from the Regency in January 1863, in consequence of her unsatisfactory management, and because of the asylum she gave to rebels in the Chhatarpur territory. A British officer was deputed to Chhatarpur to superintend the administration and instruct the young Chief in his duties.

In 1862, the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXII) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

The Raja was entrusted with the management of the State early in 1867, but died in the following November, leaving an infant son, Bishwanath Singh, born on the 29th August 1866, who was recognised as his successor. From 1867 to 1887, except for a short period (from 1876 to 1878) the State remained under British supervision. But on the 29th August 1887 the Chief, having then completed his twenty-first year, was invested with full administrative powers subject to the conditions usually imposed in such cases. In 1894 Raja Biswanath Singh was empowered under certain conditions (No. LV) to exercise criminal jurisdiction over heinous offences within his State; these powers are not necessarily transmittable to his successors. On the 25th May 1895, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred on him as a personal distinction.

In 1905 His Highness ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area required; the amount of compensation payable is now (1906) under consideration.

A yearly payment of Rs. 3,249-10-3 is made to the State of Chhatarpur for land acquired in 1869 for an addition to the Nowgong Cantonment. Similarly, compensation is paid to the muafidar of Bilehri, a guaranteed holder under Chhatarpur, amounting to Rs. 2,838-9, for land acquired for the Nowgong Cantonment in 1845 and 1869.

The area of Chhatarpur is estimated at 1,118 square miles; according to the census of 1901 the population is 156,139; and the gross revenue is about three and a half lakhs of rupees.

The military forces consist (1905) of 22 cavalry, 111 infantry, and 2 artillery men with 20 serviceable and 19 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

The Chief receives a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

10. BIHAT.*

The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from the descendants of Hirde Sah, and these were continued during the government of Ali Bahadur. Diwan Aparbal Singh and his relative, Diwan Chhattri, were found in possession at the time of the British occupation, and the usual Sanads (No. LVI) were conferred on them in 1807.

Aparbal Singh was succeeded by his son, Rao Bankat Rao, and he in 1828 by his son, Rao Kamod Singh. To Rao Kamod Singh succeeded in 1826 his son, Hirde Sah, a boy about three years of age. Hirde Sah died in 1859, and was succeeded by his uncle, Govind Das, brother of Rao Kamod Singh.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

Rao Govind Das died in 1872, when his son, Rao Mahum Singh, who was born on the 16th November 1858, was recognised as his successor.

The Jagirdar agreed in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

The area of the estate is 16 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1901, is 3,914; and the revenue Rs. 13,000. The jagirdar of Bihat pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year for the district of Lohargaon.

Under the terms of the adoption Sanad, nazarana is taken from this Estate at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

11. ALIPURA.

The lands composing this State were granted by Hindupat, grandson of Hirde Sah, to Achal Singh, and the grant was continued to his son, Diwan Pratap Singh, by Ali Bahadur. Pratap Singh was in possession at the time of the British occupation, and the State was therefore confirmed to him by a Sanad (No. LVII) in 1808.

DeCruz makes the mistake of including Bihat among the Chaube jagirs—*Political Relations*, page 48.

Pratab Singh left four sons, the eldest of whom, Pancham Singh, succeeded him. In 1835 Pancham Singh divided the jagir between himself and his three brothers, Tilak Singh, Jawahir Singh, and Kishore Singh, but the division was not reported to, or recognised by, Government. In 1846 the youngest of the four brothers, Kishore Singh, died leaving a grandson, Bakht Singh. As the sub-division of the Jagir had led to disturbances, Kishore Singh's share was re-annexed to the Jagir, Bakht Singh being allowed to retain lands yielding Rs. 3,000 a year. It was soon afterwards decided that no Jagir held under Sanad from the British Government should be converted by sub-division into a zamindari without the previous sanction of Government. In 1849 Jawahir Singh died after having adopted one of Bakht Singh's sons. Bakht Singh, who had resisted the resumption of his grandfather's share, seized that left by Jawahir Singh, but was compelled by force to yield and retire on an allowance from the Jagirdar of Alipura of Rs. 3,000 a year.

In 1852 an arrangement was effected by which lands of the annual value of Rs. 6,000 were assigned to Kishore Singh's family: this was subsequently modified and a cash payment of the same amount was substituted. In the meantime Tilak Singh had died, and his share had been allowed to descend to his two sons. This gave Bakht Singh a ground for further agitation, but it was decided that he had received every consideration, and the Jagirdar was given permission to re-annex Tilak Singh's share on making a suitable provision for the family. On the breaking out of the mutiny Bakht Singh, who had refused to accept the above decision, went into rebellion. On his surrender in 1865 he was tried for dakaiti and murder, but was acquitted for want of evidence. In 1868 the cash allowance of Rs. 6,000 was divided among Kishore Singh's family. According to recognised custom Jagat Raj, the eldest son of Kishore Singh, would have received Rs. 2,300, and his two brothers Rs. 1,850 each. On the same principle, Bakht Singh, the eldest of the sons of Jagat Raj, received Rs. 880 out of his father's share of Rs. 2,300, and his younger brothers received Rs. 710 each. Both of these have since died, and their heirs receive half the allowance. To secure the peace of Alipura and its neighbourhood Bakht Singh was kept under surveillance at Gwalior.

In 1862 the right of adoption was conferred upon the Chief of Alipura (No. XLVIII).

Rao Hindupat, who was the great-grandson of Pratap Singh in the direct male line, and had succeeded in 1840, died in November 1871, when his son, Rao Chhatarpati, who was born on the 29th August 1853, was

recognized as Jagirdar. He belongs to the Parihar caste of Rajputs. He received the title of "Rao Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage (1877) as a personal distinction.

In 1884 the Chief ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur State (now Indian Midland) Railway, receiving compensation for the area acquired, and in 1888 he ceded (No. LVIII) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

In 1887 Rao Bahadur Chhatarpati was created a Companion of the Star of India, and on the 1st January 1903 the title of "Raja" was granted to him as a personal distinction.

The Jagirdar consented in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

The area of Alipura is estimated at 72·8 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, was 14,592; and the revenue is about Rs. 30,000.

Under the terms of the Sanad the State is held subject to the payment of nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

12. GAURIHAR.

Raja Ram was Governor of the fort of Burhagarh, in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Rajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times he rebelled against his master, and for a short while held the fort successfully against Ali Bahadur. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand he was at the head of a band of professed plunderers, and for long disturbed the peace of the country. By the 5th Article of his Engagement (No. XLII), the Raja of Ajaigarh was bound to reduce Raja Ram to obedience and to grant him subsistence. But he was unable to do this either by persuasion or force, and the resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned the offer of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued he was induced to surrender on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. He received his Sanad (No. LIX) on the 29th November 1807.

Raja Ram died on 31st January 1846, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh. For his services during the mutinies of 1857 Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh received the title of "Rao Bahadur," with a khilat worth Rs. 10,000. In 1862 the privilege of adoption (note to No. XXXV) was conceded.

Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh died on the 26th April 1877 without issue. On his death-bed he requested the Political Agent to move the Government to permit his widow to adopt an heir to the jagir. For three years no action was taken regarding the succession, and the widow in the meantime managed the estate. In 1880 it was reported that she had adopted Gajadhar Prasad, a relative of the late Chief, and then twenty-six years of age. The Government approved of his succession to the Chiefship. Rao Gajadhar Prasad died on the 2nd March 1887, leaving neither a natural nor an adopted heir, and Shamle Prasad, then about thirty-two years of age, a member of a collateral branch of the family, was selected by Government as successor to the Chiefship.

Shamle Prasad, on whom the title of "Rao Bahadur" had been conferred as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1898, died on the 2nd April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Prithpal Singh, born in 1886, during whose minority the jagir is being administered by his mother with the help of a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent.

The State comprises an area of 73 square miles; its population, according to the census of 1901, is 7,760; and it yields a yearly revenue of about Rs. 27,000.

The State is liable to the nazarana rules.

13. GARRAULI.

Gopal Singh of Garrauli was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. He had been in the service of Durjan Singh and Hari Singh, the grandsons of Chhatarsal, and on the invasion of Ali Bahadur he seized the pargana of Kotra for himself. For years he resisted all efforts of persuasion or force to reduce him to submission, but, being at last convinced of the hopelessness of the unequal contest with the British troops, he submitted on condition of receiving a full pardon and a provision in land. A Sanad (No. LX) was given to him in 1812.

As an inducement to Gopal Singh to submit, the Raja of Panna, whom Gopal Singh had befriended in distress, gave him eighteen additional villages. The Raja of Panna asserted that these villages were given on a service tenure, but in 1821, after full enquiry, it was decided that no such condition was annexed to the grant. The villages continued with Gopal Singh till his death in 1831, when they were resumed by the Raja of Panna, the original grant having been only for the life of Gopal Singh.

Gopal Singh was succeeded by Diwan Bahadur Parichat, whose son, Randhir Singh, was recognised in 1861 as his future heir and successor.

In 1862 a Sanad (No. LI), guaranteeing him the right of adoption, was granted to the Chief.

Randhir Singh predeceased his father, dying in December 1883. Diwan Bahadur Parichat died in 1884, and was succeeded by his infant grandson, Chandra Bhan Singh, who was born on the 2nd April 1883.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur State (now the Indian Midland) Railway, receiving compensation for the area acquired; and in 1888 he ceded (No. LXI) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

In 1898 on the death of Damodar Das, the Superintendent appointed by Government, the administration was entrusted to the Jagirdar's mother, and for the success she achieved the title of "Rani" was conferred upon her as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901. On the 1st July 1904 the management was transferred to the Jagirdar himself, on his attaining his majority, but his extravagance necessitated interference and the temporary restoration of the administration to his mother in 1905.

The Jagirdar agreed in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through its territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

A yearly payment of Rs. 2,500 is made to Garrauli as rent for the Royal Artillery range and the grass preserve near Nowgong.

The area of Garrauli is estimated to be 36·7 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, is 5,231; and the yearly revenue is about Rs. 25,000.

Under the terms of the adoption Sanad nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

14. NAIGAWAN REBAI.

Lachhman Singh, one of the banditti leaders of Bundelkhand, was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a Sanad (No. LXII) for five villages. He died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son, Jagat Singh. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir of Naigawan Rebai is held merely on a life tenure, and ought to have been resumed on the death of Lachhman Singh. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, in 1862, the right of adoption (note to No. LI) was conceded, and on the Jagirdar's death in 1867 the succession of his widow, Larai Dulhaiya, then twenty-six years of age, was sanctioned. In 1893 the Jagirdar adopted Biswanath Singh,

a distant connection: the adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India and his right of succession to Thakurain Larai Dulhaiya was recognised.

The area of Naigawan Rebai is 7·6 square miles; the population by the census of 1901 is 2,497; and the revenue Rs. 10,880.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, is taken from this Jagir, in accordance with the terms of the adoption Sanad.

15. BAONI.

Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand. Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Khan, grandson of Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad, received from the Peshwa a grant of fifty-two villages near Kalpi. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand his son, Nasir-ud-Daula, was found in possession of forty-nine of these villages, three having been usurped by the subordinate agents of the Peshwa's Government without authority from the Poona Darbar. The Nawab submitted a paper of requests in 1806 (No. LXIII) claiming the continuance of these villages, and, although actual possession was wanting to complete the ground of claim to three of them, yet, as a measure of liberality and in consideration of the rank of the Nawab and his exemplary conduct from the time of the British occupation, it was resolved to continue to him the whole of the villages comprised in the Peshwa's grant to his father. But the grant of a Sanad was withheld until the claims of the Nana of Kalpi could be adjusted, as the specific nature and extent of the Nawab's authority and privileges within his jagir might depend in a great measure on the nature of the settlement with the Nana. During the investigation of the Nana's claims it appeared that he stood to the Peshwa in the position of a tributary, and that the district of Kalpi, in which lay the Nawab's Jagir, did not form part of the lands actually held by the Peshwa and ceded under the Treaty of Bassein (see Vol. VI, the Peshwa). It was therefore ruled that the British Government had no right to grant a Sanad for the villages constituting the Nawab's jagir; to exercise any authority over the Nawab and his possessions; or to ratify the paper of requests which the Nawab had presented. But Government considered that there were no objections to the execution of a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's Sanad; and this was accordingly done in a letter which the Governor-General addressed to the Nawab on the 24th December 1806. Any claims to independence of the British Government, which the Nawab might have been disposed to base on this decision, were extinguished

in 1817, when the Peshwa ceded all his sovereign rights to the British Government.

Nasir-ud-Daula died at Kalpi on the 11th May 1815, and was succeeded by his son, Amir-ul-Mulk, who was succeeded in 1838 by his son, Muhammad Husain Khan. In 1856 the Nawab requested that he might be permitted to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and that his eldest son, Mehdi Husain Khan, might be recognised in the succession; and, with a view to prevent quarrels, he proposed to settle allowances amounting to Rs. 9,000 a year upon the other members of his family. These arrangements were sanctioned, but owing to the mutiny and other causes the Nawab did not go on the pilgrimage. Nevertheless Mehdi Husain Khan continued to be addressed as Nawab, and to have sole charge of the administration till the death of his father, Muhammad Husain Khan, which took place in August 1859. After the death of Muhammad Husain Khan, one of his sons, Abdulla Husain Khan, endeavoured to cast suspicion on Mehdi Husain Khan's birth and so secure the succession to himself; but after enquiry Government recognised Mehdi Husain Khan as the legitimate heir.

In 1862 the Nawab was assured (No. LXIV) that any succession to the State, which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law, would be recognised and confirmed, subject to the payment of a relief of half a year's net revenue whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

In 1863, as a reward for various liberal measures adopted by the Nawab, and particularly the abolition of transit duties within the limits of his State, Government sanctioned an addition to his complimentary titles.

In 1867 the Nawab received a Sanad (No. XXX), granting him, under certain conditions, supreme criminal jurisdiction within his lands; these powers were not necessarily transmittible to his successors.

In 1874, at the special request of the Nawab, who was in ill-health, the management of the State was taken over by the Government. In 1883 he abdicated, with the approval of the Government of India, in favour of his son, Muhammad Hasan Khan, then about twenty-three years of age, receiving a cash allowance for his own maintenance.

In 1884 Baoni ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving the usual compensation, and in 1888 entered into an agreement (No. XIX, ratified in 1889) regarding the cession of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the Canal.

Full criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on Muhammad Hasan Khan by a Sanad (No. XXXII) in 1887, the powers not being necessarily transmittible to his successors. In February 1891 it was ruled that the Sanad did not apply to any criminal case in which the person

accused, or any one of the persons accused, was a European British subject, or of European or American nationality.

Nawab Muhammad Hasan Khan died at Mecca on the 27th June 1893. He was succeeded by his first cousin, Nawab Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan, who was born on the 28th October 1876, the Government of India sanctioning the arrangement, though the ex-Nawab, Mehdi Husain Khan, who did not die till the 21st December 1895, was still alive. On the 1st January 1903 the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was placed, under certain restrictions, in the young Chief's hands. Nawab Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan attended the Darbar held by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on 16th November 1905. The Nawab's son, Sahibzada Mushtaq Hasan Khan, joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1905.

The area of Baoni is 122·5 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, is 19,780; and the revenue is about one lakh of rupees.

The military force consists (1905) of 4 cavalry, 30 infantry, and 2 serviceable guns.

In accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad the Baoni State is liable to the payment of nazarana at the rate of half a year's net revenue whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

THE HASHT-BHAIYA JAGIRS.

These jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha, who possessed the jagir of Baragaon. The name of Hasht-Bhaiya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his jagir of Baragaon into *eight* shares, Kari, Pasari, Tarauli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Banka Pahari, among his eight sons. The jagir of Kari (or Dudpur) became at an early date merged in the other shares; Tarauli reverted to Orchha; and Pasari was incorporated in the Jhansi district and is now British territory. The dismemberment of the Orchha State by the Marathas and the formation of the separate State of Jhansi led to disputed claims between Orchha and Jhansi as to the supremacy over the remaining five jagirs. A careful investigation was made

in 1821, and it was decided that these jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government, through whom the tribute levied by the Jhansi State would be paid, but that the jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Raja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family. The Jhansi Chief, however, had seized several of the villages belonging to these jagirs, and was allowed to retain them in lieu of the tribute * which would otherwise have been exacted. These arrangements were embodied in Sanads (No. LXV) which were granted in 1821 and 1823 to the jagirdars. For the jagir of Tarauli, which had reverted to Orchha, the Chief of Orchha was required to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 3,000 to Jhansi. This tribute became payable to the British Government on the lapse of Jhansi, but it was remitted in 1860 as a reward for the services rendered by the Raja of Orchha during the mutinies. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar Bakht Singh, so that of the original eight shares into which the jagir of Baragaon was divided, there remain now only the four holdings which are described below.

16. DHURWAI.

Diwan Budh Singh of Dhurwai, to whom the Sanad was given in 1823, was succeeded by his son, Nahar Singh, and he, in 1851, by his son, Ranjor Singh, the present Jagirdar, who was born on the 10th November 1833.

In 1862 the Jagirdar was granted a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

In 1882 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving compensation for the area acquired.

In 1883 the orders regarding divisions and reversions of shares in two of the three groups into which the family is divided for the purpose of succession were modified, and it was ruled that future devolutions should be regulated by the claims of legal shareholders.

In 1898 the Jagirdar proved himself incapable of controlling his co-sharers; accordingly, to secure the regular re-payment of the Gwalior famine loan, the jagir was taken under management by the Political Agent

* Dhurwai	gave	4	villages in lieu of tribute of	Rs. 3,501
Bijna	"	9	" " "	" 2,500
Tori Fatehpur	"	1	" " "	" 2,650
Pahari	"	4	" " "	" 1,042
TOTAL				<u>9,693</u>

till 1902. In that year an arrangement was made under which the co-sharers were to contribute to the cost of the Jagirdar's administration. In 1906 the jagir, which had been reduced to bankruptcy by the improvidence of the Jagirdar and co-sharers, was taken again under management by the Political Agent.

The area of Dhurwai is about 18 square miles ; its population, by the census of 1901, is 1,826 ; and the yearly revenue about Rs. 8,000.

Dhurwai is liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad.

17. BIJNA.

Diwan Surjan Singh of Bijna was succeeded in 1839 by his son, Khande Rao, and he, in 1850, by his son Makund Singh, the present Jagirdar, who was born in January 1838.

In 1862 the Jagirdar received a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

The area of Bijna is 27 square miles ; population, by the census of 1901, 1,578 ; and revenue about Rs. 10,000 a year.

Bijna is liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad.

18. TORI FATEHPUR.

Har Prasad, Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur, before his death on the 19th November 1858, adopted Prithwi Singh from the Bijna branch of the family, and the succession of this youth was recognised by Government, the jagir being left under the management of the widow of Har Prasad during the minority.

In 1862, the Jagirdar received a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

In January 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, the title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on Prithwi Singh as a personal distinction.

Rao Prithwi Singh died on the 6th February 1880. The Government of India sanctioned the succession of his nephew, Arjun Singh, born in 1870, who, in accordance with her husband's wishes, had been adopted by the widow.

In 1882 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving compensation for the area acquired.

On the 15th August 1895, the Dowager Thakurani, who had been managing the jagir during Arjun Singh's minority, died ; and the

administration of the estate was accordingly made over to the Jagirdar himself in October 1895.

The area of the Jagir is about 36 square miles ; the population, by the census of 1891, is 7,099 ; and the revenue is about Rs. 24,000 a year.

Tori Fatehpur is liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad.

10. BANKA PAHARI.

Diwan Isri Singh of Banka Pahari, so called from the title "Banka" belonging to the Jagirdar, was succeeded in 1847 by his eldest son, Bijeh Bahadur.

In 1862 a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption was granted to the Jagirdar.

Bijeh Bahadur died in 1871, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Diwan Banka Piyariju then twenty-one years of age. Banka Piyariju, dying on the 3rd November 1887, without male issue, was succeeded by his sole surviving brother, Diwan Sukh Sahib ; and, on the latter's death, on the 3rd August 1890, without male issue, he was succeeded by his cousin, Kunwar Mihrban Singh, who was born in 1857. The Government of India decided that, for the purposes of the Bundela Sanad, the succession should be regarded as direct, and that therefore nazarana of only one-fourth of the net annual revenue was leviable. Having regard, moreover, to the impoverished circumstances of the estate, the Jagirdar was called upon to pay a portion only of the nazarana thus taken.

The area of Banka Pahari is 4.64 square miles ; population, by the census of 1901, 1,056 ; and the yearly revenue about Rs. 4,000.

Banka Pahari is liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad.

No. I.

AGREEMENT with RAJAH HIMMUT BEHAUDER,—the 4th
September 1803.

Question 1.

The following requests are presented, on the part of Maharajah Anoop Geer Himmud Behauder, by Mr. John Meisselback and the Nawab Wajah-oo-Dowla Wajah-oo-Deen Khan Behauder, duly authorized by credentials for that purpose from the Maharajah with the hope that they may be replied to.

Question 2.

Let there be no variation in that rank and splendour which the Almighty originally bestowed upon me.

Question 3.

Let Rajah Omraogeer, my brother, who is in confinement at Lucknow, be released.

Answer 1.

On the fourth day of September 1803, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 18th of Jemmadee-ul-awul 1218 Higera, and the 3rd of Coar 1860 Sumbut, Mr. Græme Mercer, nominated by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General Marquis Wellesley, &c., on the part of the Honorable the East India Company, as a special agent, has agreed, under his seal and signature, to these requests, comprised in eight articles in the mode and manner undermentioned.

Answer 2.

When you have attached yourself with your heart and soul to the British Government, and have exerted yourself to the utmost of your power in the transfer of the whole of the province of Bundelcund to the British Government, you will be considered as a particular friend to the Government, and your honor and splendour will consequently increase daily.

Answer 3.

His Excellency the Nawab Vizier will be requested to release your brother, Omraogeer, but as Omraogeer was confined on account of a conspiracy against the Government of His Excellency the Nawab Vizier, and as the British Government is exclusively responsible for the protection of His Excellency's dominions and government, a proper security must be given, in person or

Question 4.

For the residence of my family in the Doab, let the Pergunnahs Secundra and Bendkee be granted in jaghire, and continued to my posterity.

Question 5.

Let a Jaidad, or assignment of land, on account of my Rissalah or establishment of Cavalry, be granted in Bundelcund below the Ghauts, to the extent of twenty lakhs of Rupees, with the forts situated thereon.

Question 6.

Whenever it shall please the British Government to undertake the conquest of other countries, I shall be ready to attend. In that case, let a distinct Jaidad or else a sufficient sum of money be granted to me, for the purpose of making new levies of Cavalry and Infantry to the extent that the British Government may be pleased to direct.

Question 7.

In prosecuting the conquest of every new country, whatever engagements may be entered into with the Zemindars and Rajahs, who, through me, offer obedience to the Company, let such engagements be strictly adhered to.

property, who must be responsible to the Government should any sinister design appear on his part after his release.

Answer 4.

As you will continue attached to the service of the Honourable Company, you will certainly be favored with a jaghire, equal to your rank and station; but as the services in compensation for which the jaghire will be granted have not yet been performed, whenever those services shall have satisfied the British Government of your attachment, you will immediately be granted a jaghire equal to your rank and station.

Answer 5.

A Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees will be granted for the support of your Rissalah or troops; but it will be incumbent on you to keep up troops equal to the amount of the Jaidad, and to retain them in readiness to obey the orders of the British Government.

Answer 6.

Whenever it may be necessary to desire you to retain troops, in addition to the number which may be equal to the amount of the Jaidad, the pay for them will be provided for by Government.

Answer 7.

As you are a servant of the State, any agreement that may be entered into with the consent of Government, with those persons who may offer obedience through you, shall not be deviated from.

Question 8.

In the event of any treaty of peace being concluded between the British Government and the Peishwa, let mention of my Jaidad be made in it, and let me find uniform support from the British Government. If this country should also be relinquished, let a Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees be granted to me by the Government in some of the neighbouring countries.

We, Mr. John Meisselback and Wajah-oo-Deen Khan Behauder, authorized agents on the part of the Maharajah Himmudt Behauder, do declare our assent to the terms above agreed upon between the British Government and the Maharajah, in conformity to the answers given to the Wajib-ool-Urz, or paper of request.

(Sd.) J. MEISSELBACK,

Seal of Wajah-oo-Dow-lah.

T. T.

„ WAJAH-OO-DEEN KHAN.

NO. II.

To

THE NAWAB SHUMSHER BEHAUDER,

Dated 12th January 1804.

Your vakeel has presented to me a paper containing thirty-two requests, to which he solicited my acquiescence for the purpose of inspiring you with confidence and inducing you to come into our camp.

As a number of these requests had been previously acceded to or answered, I consider it to be unnecessary to notice them in this address, and shall merely state to you a few leading points which I have lately been induced to grant to you with a view to your complete satisfaction.

And *first*, in the event of your immediately coming into the British camp, and of your future implicit submission to the orders of the British Government, I promise protection to your person and property and every degree of personal liberty as well as of attention and respect on my own part.

Secondly, I secure to you a provision for life, and for your family in perpetuity, of four lakhs of Rupees either in land or in money, to be set apart from the revenues of Bundelcund by the British Government in concert with His Highness the Peishwa.

V—E

Thirdly, I promise to recommend to our Government their interceding with His Highness the Peishwa for the continuance of the houses and villages in the vicinity of Poonah, which you state to have been granted to you in Jaghire, and their endeavouring to reconcile the mind of His Highness towards you in the event of his displeasure occasioned by your late conduct or by any other cause.

Finally, respecting the provision which I have now granted to you, it is to be considered as a permanent provision made by the British Government in concert with His Highness the Peishwa, and therefore not dependant for its duration upon the possession of Bundelcund.

At the same time, you will observe that all these assurances on my part are binding only in the case of your arrival in the British camp on or before Monday next, the 16th of the present month, and in that event I have no hesitation in promising to recommend you to Government as a proper object of their further liberality and kindness.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Agent to the Governor-General.

N. B.—The above Agreement was approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 2nd February 1804.

NO. III.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ of the NAWAB SHUMSHER BEHAUDER together with the replies returned thereto, under the Seal and Signature of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA,—1812.

ARTICLE I.

As I have submitted to the authority of the British Government, and have been received amongst its dependants and well-wishers; this being the case, I request that at all times my rank and honour may in all respects, as heretofore, be considered and preserved by the British Government; and also that no one be permitted to molest or derogate from my rank and honour already stated.

The respect which is due to the rank of the Nawab shall at all times be manifested towards him on the part of the British Government, and due notice will be taken of any acts derogatory to the rank and honour of the Nawab, on the part of others.

ARTICLE 2.

The sum of four lakhs of Furuckabad Sicca Rupees per annum, which is settled upon me for my fixed provision, and which I receive monthly from the treasury of the Collector of Zillah Bundelcund, I request that a distinct engagement and promise may be made by the Governor-General in Council granting and confirming upon me the above stipend to me and my heirs for ever, generation after generation, and that the payment of the same may not be confined to any particular zillah, because I have only to look to the bounty of the British Government at large.

Agreeably to the engagement concluded with the Nawab by Captain J. Baillie and ratified by the late Governor-General Marquis Wellesley the provision granted by that engagement to the extent of four lakhs of rupees per annum, either in land or money, is hereby declared to be guaranteed to the Nawab in perpetuity, generation after generation, and not confined to any particular zillah, but dependant upon the British Government and that of the Maharajah Sreemunt Peishwa.

ARTICLE 3.

If any one, on any occasion, should misrepresent me to the British Government, let their accusations not be attended to without due investigation.

No accusations against the Nawab will be attended to without due investigation.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of my brothers, relations, dependants or servants shall complain against me to the British Government, let them not be heard or attended to.

The Nawab is master of his own household; but it is expected that the Nawab will treat his brothers, relations, dependants, and servants with justice and kindness.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa should be displeased with me, let the British Government remove that displeasure from His Highness's mind by friendly interposition.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa shall be displeased with the Nawab, the British Government will interpose its good offices to remove His Highness's displeasure.

ARTICLE 6.

With respect to the house and the villages which were granted to me in jaghire by the Government of Poonah for the expenses of my cook-room, and which the Peishwa's

The restoration of the Nawab's jaghire must depend upon the pleasure of His Highness the Peishwa, but agreeably to the promise given by Captain J. Baillie in writing to

Government has resumed for some time past, whenever the British Government shall think proper it will interpose its friendly offices to effect the restoration of it to me.

the Nawab, the British Government will be prepared, at the requisition of the Nawab, to recommend it to the favourable consideration of His Highness.

ARTICLE 7.

As during the Government of my deceased father the revenues of this province (Bundelcund) were unequal to the expenses of the Government, for which reason many large debts are outstanding against my father's Government; if any person or persons shall complain to the British Government on account of the above description of debts, let such person or persons not be heard or attended to.

No attention will be paid by the British Government to any demands against the Nawab, on account of the debts incurred by his late father's Government.

Dated 31st December 1812

(Sd.) MINTO.

Seal of the
Governor-
General of
India.

No. IV.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between NANA GOVIND RAO PUNDIT, for himself, his heirs and successors, and CAPTAIN JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent of the HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, Baronet, Governor-General, etc., etc., etc., in behalf of the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY, at Banda, the 23rd day of October 1806.

Whereas by the Treaty of Bassein a portion of territory in Savannour and Oolparra, formerly in the possession of His Highness the Peishwa, was ceded to the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two Governments, the said territory was restored to His Highness the Peishwa, and in exchange for that territory together

with certain other considerations which are detailed in the agreement in question, a territory in the province of Bundelcund, yielding an annual revenue of thirty-six lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees was permanently ceded to the British Government and annexed to their possessions in Hindoostan; and Whereas at the period when the British troops were first employed in the occupation of the province of Bundelcund, and in the punishment of the disaffected in this province, Nana Govind Rao did for a time oppose the operations of the British troops in this province, by which conduct he the said Nana Govind Rao placed himself in the condition of an enemy to the British Government, and several districts and forts in the province of Bundelcund, which were formerly possessed by him, were conquered by the British Army and occupied by their authority; and Whereas after the conquest of the aforesaid districts and forts, Nana Govind Rao, professing sincere obedience and submission to the Honorable Company, joined the British army with his troops, and since the period in question invariably regulated his conduct by a rigid observance of the duties of amity and attachment to the British Government and to its interests, in consideration of which the ilakas of Oorey and Mohummedabad were restored to him during the first year, and the pergunnah of Mohaba in the second year after his submission; and Whereas a promise was made by the British Government to grant to Nana Govind Rao an equivalent for the district of Calpee at some future period, the Honorable the Governor-General has lately been pleased to direct the performance of that promise: therefore and with a view to the confidence and entire satisfaction of Nana Govind Rao regarding both his ancient possessions and those which are now to be ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, as well as for the purpose of confirming the said Nana Govind Rao in the principles and duties of good faith and attachment to the British Government, the following Articles have been agreed to and shall continue in force for ever:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Nana having professed a sincere attachment to the Honorable Company hereby engages never to molest the territory of the British Government, or of any Chieftain or State in alliance with the British Government, nor to afford succour or protection to any persons hostile to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

Nana Govind Rao hereby surrenders for himself, his heirs, and successors, and cedes in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable East India Company, their heirs and successors, for ever, the city, fort and zillah of Calpee, situated in the Soubah of Akberabad, and the several villages situated on the right bank of the Jumna between Calpee and Raypoor, which are specified in the annexed Schedule, together with all rights and privileges which he or his ancestors may at any time have possessed in the zillah and villages aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government accused of crimes or any defaulter shall at any time abscond and take refuge in the Nana's territories, the Nana engages to seize and deliver over such person to the British Government on application from the Civil Officer in the British territory.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government having been pleased to grant to the Nana, as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, the several villages which are specified in the annexed Schedule, and some of the mehals in question being situated between the British possessions eastward of the Betwa and the district of Kotch on the North-West Frontier, in which the presence of the Civil Officers of Government must always be required, and to which the detachment of troops may often be expedient : The Nana hereby engages to afford every assistance and support in his power to the Civil Officers of the British Government residing in the district of Kotch, and to provide the British Officers and troops on their march through his country with the necessary passports, guides, and supplies, so that no injury may be sustained by travellers, nor inconvenience suffered by troops in passing between the district of Kotch and any other part of the British possessions.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nana being considered as the independent and uncontrolled ruler of the territory now ceded to him or confirmed in his possession, hereby renounces all claim to the aid of the British Government against internal or external enemies, and the British Government renounces all claims whatever upon the Nana with the exception of those described in this Engagement.

ARTICLE 6.

If any of the brothers or relations of Nana Govind Rao prefer a complaint against him to the British Government, whether such complaint be founded on motives of personal enmity or otherwise, or if any banker or merchant, being a creditor of the Nana or of any of his servants or adherents, prefer a complaint against him, or if any of the inhabitants of any of the villages dependant on the Nana exhibit a claim against him of any description whatever, all such complaints and claims shall be left to the Nana's decision.

ARTICLE 7.

As one-third of the diamond mines of Punna have from ancient times been committed by His Highness the Peishwa to the care of Nana Govind Rao, and continued in his charge during the establishment of the authority of the late Nawab Ali Behauder in this province, it is therefore agreed that in case of any portion of the diamond mines of Punna coming into the possession of the Honorable Company, the Nana shall not be molested by them in the possession of the said portion of the mines in question, and the

British Government hereby expressly renounces all claims against that portion of the diamond mines of Punna which has been hitherto occupied by the Nana.

ARTICLE 8.

All houses and gardens which belonged to the ancestors of the Nana and to those of his relations, and which are situated in the town of Bithoor in the Dooab, on the banks of the Ganges, or in the city of Benares or Calpee, or in Raypoor, or in any other towns or villages which are now in the possession of the British Government, shall continue as heretofore to be the private property of the Nana and his relations, whose right shall not be in any manner molested or encroached upon by the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

All territories and rights in the province of Bundelcund, including Sagur which are now occupied or possessed by Nana Govind Rao, or ceded to him by this Treaty in exchange for the district of Calpee, are hereby declared to be exempt from every future claim or demand on the part of the Honorable Company, their heirs and successors, for ever; and the British Government engage never to molest nor disturb the Nana, his heirs or successors, in the possession of the said territories and rights in Bundelcund, including Sagur, nor in the possession of those districts which are now ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee.

ARTICLE 10.

This engagement, consisting of ten Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Banda, between Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor-General on the one part, and Baskur Rao Anna Pundit and Rao Kishen Rao, the accredited vakeels of Nana Govind Rao on the other, a copy of the same in English and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said Captain John Baillie, has been delivered to the said vakeels; and the said vakeels have delivered to Captain J. Baillie another copy bearing the seal and signature of the said Nana Govind Rao, countersigned by his said vakeels, and the said Captain Baillie has engaged to procure and deliver to the vakeels of the said Nana Govind Rao, without delay, a copy of this engagement duly ratified by the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the receipt of which by the said vakeels the present engagement shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable Company, and on the said Nana Govind Rao, and the copy of it now delivered by the said vakeels shall be returned.

Done at Banda this twenty-third day of October A.D. 1806, answering to the tenth day of Shaban 1221 Hijeree, and to the eleventh day of Koor Sood 1863 Sumbut.

N.B.—This Treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 24th December 1836.

Schedule of Mehals and Villages ceded by the British Government to Govind Rao, as an equivalent for a portion of the District of Calpee and certain Villages of Raypore, agreeably to a statement under the signature of the Collector of Zillah Bundelcund.

Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
VILLAGES IN THE PERGUNNAH OF CALPEE WHICH ARE RESTORED TO THE NANA.		
Atta	7,041 0 0	
Parrah	1,362 12 6	
Buchapoor	506 13 0	
Parasun and Panny Khord	3,501 0 0	
Gourrah	794 10 0	
Gur Ganah	382 4 0	
Beeranoo	4,142 8 0	
Pandypore	536 0 0	
Bhudranghy	2,312 8 0	
Jagarrypore	563 8 0	
Hyderpore	1,005 7 0	
Amliah Boo zoorg	1,543 0 0	
Danda	407 12 0	
Ruganly	1,244 0 0	
Sundy	6,584 0 0	
Sanjahapore	1,614 0 0	
Syedpore	745 0 0	
Soor Sellah	1,348 0 0	
Sur Sanky	784 0 0	
Sudooha	1,209 12 0	
Kurmen	4,359 12 0	
Koorma Allumgeerpore	5,040 0 0	
Langoopore	292 4 0	
Muhawah	1,188 0 0	
Noorpoor	2,736 8 0	
Buneehan	1,405 4 0	
Nusserpore	1,114 7 0	
Hemutpore	997 0 0	
Aucherpore	1,628 0 0	
Etorah Boo zoorg	745 4 0	
Amussa	655 0 0	
Oorkurrah	1,572 14 0	
Akoary	1,303 0 0	
Ookussa	2,011 8 0	
Peepraunda	488 6 0	
Bhutpoorah	537 0 0	
Bhamboah	1,413 0 0	
Barrah	734 4 0	
Carried over	65,849 5 6	

*Schedule of Mehals and Villages ceded by the British Government to
Govind Rao, etc.—concluded.*

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Brought forward	65,849 5 6	
	Gurha	567 8 0	
	Gurry Tagga	461 13 0	
	Dawdpore	46 0 0	
	Taconly	606 8 0	
	Amliah Khord	1,046 12 0	
	Koosmurrah	1,285 0 0	
	Bairrie Hurrapore	1,283 0 0	
	Caddiepoore	434 0 0	
	Koohana	560 0 0	
50	Musgawah	1,516 8 0	73,656 6 6
	VILLAGES IN THE PERGUNNAH OF KHURKA CEDED BY TREATY.		
	Khurka Khas	2,626 0 0	
	Ayer	856 0 0	
	Tenor	1,750 0 0	
	Boodhanly Boo zoorg	1,966 8 0	
	Oorry	319 0 0	
	Rampoorry	429 0 0	
	Goodhar	1,051 0 0	
	Semriah	1,388 0 0	
	Mahana	1,431 0 0	
	Mungrachoo	431 0 0	
	Curraurie Boo zoorg	998 0 0	
	Curraurie Khord	642 0 0	
	Gaurah	403 0 0	
	Choorah Khera	756 0 0	
	Dadry	3,846 0 0	
	Poordur	401 0 0	
17	Currata	428 0 0	19,781 8 0
Villages 36	Pergunnah Kotra ceded by Treaty . . . . .	.....	39,057 0 0
" 14	Ditto Syednuggur ditto ditto . . . . .	.....	12,874 0 0
	Total Rupees . . . . .	.....	1,45,368 1 6

E. E.

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Agent, Governor-General.

Schedule of the portions of Calpee and Raypore which are permanently annexed to the British possessions in Bundelcund.

Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma
VILLAGES IN THE PERGUNNAH NOW-RUTTAH CALPEE WITH THE TOWN AND FORTRESS.		
Oossur	2,757 0 0	
Ahmudpore	702 7 0	
Ourungah	51 0 0	
Punian	8,360 0 0	
Burrooah	888 12 0	
Burkherah	562 12 0	
Bhumbhoury Khoord	346 13 0	
Pundry	919 0 0	
Purkhoo Kurrah	30 0 0	
Berry Bellendah	464 10 0	
Tekurrah	50 0 0	
Juilhoopore	154 0 0	
Jyrampore	201 0 0	
Chutelah	4,561 0 0	
Jaheepore	114 0 0	
Chouk	1,280 12 0	
Dhounkully	1,170 0 0	
Dammur and Ungunnooh	7,209 8 0	
Dhumnah	509 4 0	
Rajahpore	392 0 0	
Shaikpore Konriah	347 6 0	
Sursee	828 0 0	
Sursallah	488 0 0	
Suppah	255 0 0	
Saimurrah	111 0 0	
Sultanpore	51 0 0	
Shaikpore Belendah	30 0 0	
Allum Khalispore and Basharutpore	106 15 6	
Kootoolpore	901 0 0	
Kurrutpore	1,004 8 0	
Kahatowrah	520 0 0	
Koosally	1,560 2 0	
Khashyrampore	395 8 0	
Kotrah	879 0 0	
Kouriah Khaus	509 4 0	
Lahurrah, &c., 4 villages	4,665 12 0	
Lungurpore	22 0 0	
Lohurgaon	206 14 6	
Murgaon and Chuk Ajmury	8,077 0 0	
Mu-kourol	4,526 4 0	
Meowpore, &c., 3 villages	1,991 0 0	
Carried over	58,199 8 0	

Schedule of the portions of Calpee and Raypore which are permanently annexed to the British possessions in Bundelcund—concluded.

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Brought forward	58,199 8 0	
	Munky and Murahanpore	896 0 0	
	Mohoharry, etc., 5 villages	908 0 0	
	Mavanahur	428 0 0	
	Murrah	238 12 0	
	Nurany	957 3 0	
	Meahry	75 0 0	
	Hurchundpore	1626 7 0	
	Hurkoopore	666 8 8	
	Total—62 villages and one chuck.		
	VILLAGES IN THE ZILLAH OF ROYPORE.		63,995 6 0
	Roypore Khaus	66 15 0	
	Mull	1,221 0 0	
	Chinta Mow	562 4 0	
	Dhakun	1,119 12 0	
	Saymurrah and Saikpore	1,374 12 0	
	Sayrany, etc., 2 villages	1,745 8 0	
	Vajeepore	125 9 0	
	Gondah and Khurrayee	1,719 12 0	
	Kur Khon	2,724 9 0	
	Kurreckah	334 3 0	
	Burhaun	1,018 8 0	
	Total 14 villages.		12,082 11 0
	Total Rupees . . . . .	...	76,078 1 0

E. E.

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,

Agent, Governor-General.

No. V.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and NANA GOVIND RAO,—1817.

Whereas by a Treaty concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, under date the 13th June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, the rights of supremacy possessed by His Highness over Nana Govind Rao, and the lands in the Nana's immediate occupation, have been transferred to the British Government; and Whereas the British Government has consented on certain considerations to relinquish the tribute and military service which by virtue of that transfer it had acquired a right to demand from the Nana, and to constitute

the Nana the hereditary ruler of the lands at present in his actual possession : The following Articles have accordingly been concluded by mutual consent between the British Government and the said Nana Govind Rao :

ARTICLE 1.

All the Articles of the Engagement contracted with Nana Govind Rao by Colonel John Baillie on the part of the British Government, under date the 3rd day of October 1806, corresponding with the 10th of Shabun 1221 Hijree, and the 11th of Kooar Sood 1863 Sumbut, shall remain in full force excepting in as far as they are not altered by this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby relinquishes for ever its right to tribute and military service from Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors. The British Government moreover acknowledges and hereby constitutes Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors, the hereditary rulers of the territory at present in the Nana's actual possession.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid possessions of the Nana from the aggressions of any foreign power, and it is accordingly hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Nana shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim ; the Nana, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Nana's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other party shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Nana's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

Nana Govind Rao hereby cedes to the British Government in perpetual sovereignty the whole of the lands of the ilakah of Kundah appertaining to the pergunnah of Mohabuh, circumscribed by the territories of the British Government, and also certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna appertaining to the pergunnah of Choorke, and intermixed with the Honorable Company's lands of Bhudaick and Raypore, including mal, sayer, charity, and rent-free lands of every description, agreeably to a Schedule subjoined to the Treaty ; the Nana accordingly engages that the aforesaid lands shall be given up to the Officers of the British Government immediately on demand. But with a view to the satisfaction of certain claims upon the Nana, for which some of these lands are pledged

the British Government hereby agrees to grant to the Nana the revenue of those lands to be paid in cash up to the end of Assar next, corresponding with July 1818; the current revenue, after deducting the expense of collection, the outstanding balances, and the advances of tuccavie which may be justly demandable up to the end of Assar next, according to the Regulations of the British Government, shall accordingly be collected by the British Revenue Officers and paid to the Nana monthly.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time the Nana have any cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to the British Government, the Nana engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide implicitly by its award, and on no account to commit aggressions against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim or the redress of the grievance of which he may complain.

ARTICLE 6.

Nana Gobind Rao hereby engages to abstain from corresponding with foreign powers, excepting with the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

With a view to facilitate the adjustment of boundary disputes between the subjects of the Nana and that of the British Government, and to avoid the delay of a reference to the Nana, the Nana hereby engages to require all his Aumils and other officers on the frontier to comply immediately with any orders they may receive from the Superintendent of Political Affairs, for causing the attendance of parties and witnesses, or for any other purpose connected with the adjustment of boundary disputes without waiting the result of a reference to him. The Nana further agrees to give ready and due attention to all suggestions from the Superintendent respecting the punishment of any of his subjects who may be convicted before the Superintendent of violence and aggression towards the British subjects. With a further view to avoid disputes respecting the new boundaries which will be formed between the lands now ceded by the Nana and those to which they are contiguous, it is hereby agreed that actual possession at the date of this Treaty shall be held to be the criterion for the settlement of all disputes which may arise respecting the aforesaid boundary, and that no retrospective claim founded on former possession shall be sustained on either side.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government hereby engages to contract no engagements with Rao Benaick Rao, the manager of Saugor, or with the Bheik Sahiba, detrimental to the claims and rights of the Nana in the country of Saugor. The British Government, moreover, offers hereafter to interpose its good offices, with a view to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difference between Nana Govind Rao and the manager of the country of Saugor.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territory of Nana Govind Rao, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Nana shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Nana's territories shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Nana's Government: whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Nana's territories shall be readily furnished by the Nana's officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the Bazar.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Abha Bulwunt Rao, the vakeel of the said Nana Govind Rao, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to-morrow to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Nana to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Jalaund, on the First day of November 1817, corresponding with Seventh of Kartic 1814 Sumbut, and Twentieth of Zechij 1232 Hijree,

L. S.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,

Superintendent, Political Affairs.

Seal of
the Nana
Govind
Rao.

(Sd.) HASTINGS.

Governor-
General's
small seal

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in Camp, near Nuddee-ka-Gong, this 3rd day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.

(Sd.) GEORGE SWINTON,

Persian Secretary to Government.

Schedule of Forty-four Villages composing the Ilaka of Khundeh and certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna, belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, with the dependencies ceded to the British Government by Nana Govind Rao, according to the fourth Article of the Treaty.

1. Khundah.	Churka.
Chandee Boozoorg.	Ladao.
Marowly.	25. Goorah.
Achround.	Manay.
5. Serowly.	Soonuchah.
Cupsah.	Sirsee Kulan.
Futtehpore.	Sirsee Khoond.
Echowly.	30. Archyepooreh.
Akleye.	Gossyaree.
10. Aitgurrh.	Jegnowrah (rent-free).
Khyroo.	Kerobee.
Puchpehnah.	Khunurwah.
Gunjwah.	35. Koolkummah.
Rewye.	Kunhah.
15. Berhye.	Kymahkhur.
Kuhreh.	Ajmetha.
Bhangah.	Ekona.
Berwanly.	40. Bhumany.
Rutwah.	Tendohee.
20. Rewan.	Koondoheh.
Bhommye.	Noorpoor.
Choonwur Khanch.	44. Gubburah.

Villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, on the banks of the Jumna.

1. Sohee with Jograjpoor.	Joraraee.
Tekenee.	4. Maunpore.

L. S.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

Seal of
Govind Rao.

(Sd.) GEO. SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government

No. VI.

1804.

WHEREAS a firm TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE subsists between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, and SHEO RAO BHAO, SOOBADAR of JHANSIE, is a tributary of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA ; and Whereas SHEO RAO BHAO, entertaining a just sense of the obligations imposed upon him by the said Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, shortly after the arrival of a detachment of the British army in BUNDELCUND, transmitted to HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, etc., etc., through CAPTAIN JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent on the part of HIS EXCELLENCY in BUNDELCUND, a Wajib-ool-Urz or Paper of Requests, expressive of his submission and attachment to the views and interests of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, and containing seven distinct Articles or requests, all which have been acceded to by HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ; and Whereas certain requests and agreements on the part of SHEO RAO BHAO were not included in the said Wajib-ool-Urz, and are now necessary to be added :

The following Articles are now agreed on for the purpose of affording additional security and confidence to Sheo Rao Bhao, and of constituting an additional pledge of his fidelity and attachment to the British Government :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Bhao, professing his entire submission and sincere attachment to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies, that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa ; and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to these Governments as his enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2.

If at any time a dispute or difference arise between the Bhao and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Bhao engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute or difference to the British Government that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages upon every such occasion to join the British forces with his army and to assist in the accomplishment of their views; and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Bhao's country for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expense of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Bhao. On the other hand, if the assistance of the Bhao's troops be demanded at any time for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expenses of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

The Bhao is in reality the Commander of his own troops; but it is hereby agreed that on every occasion when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops, and in the event of peace being concluded, a due attention shall be paid to the interest of the Bhao.

ARTICLE 5.

Sheo Rao Bhao engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject or European of any nation or description without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

Whatever tribute has been hitherto paid to His Highness the Peishwa by the Bhao shall be continued to be paid to His Highness. The British Government do not demand any tribute for themselves.

ARTICLE 7.

If Rajah Ambagie Ingla at any time molest the possessions of the Bhao, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE 8.

Accusations of disaffection or disobedience, if adduced by any person against the Bhao, shall not be attended to by the British Government unless the truth of them be proved.

ARTICLE 9.

Sheo Rao Bhao possesses a house in the city of Benares ; if any of the children, brothers, or other relations of the Bhao hereafter reside in that city, they shall enjoy the protection of the British Government, and shall not suffer any molestation.

This Agreement, containing nine Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of His Excellency General Lake, Commander-in-Chief, and by Sheo Rao Bhao, Soobader of Jhansie, in Camp at Kotra, on the 6th day of February 1804, answering to the 23rd day of Shuwaul 1218 Hijery, and 10th day of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, and another of the same date, tenor, and contents signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council shall be delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages to return the Agreement.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-OOŁ-URZ presented on the part of the
RAJAH of JHANSIE,—18th November 1803.

Sheo Rao Bhao, Chief of Jhansie and other places, submits the following requests in separate Articles, and hopes that they may be granted by the British Government :—

1st.—The degree of rank and respectability which I have hitherto enjoyed under His Highness the Peishwa shall be continued and increased under the British Government.

2nd.—The country and forts which I at present hold under the authority of His Highness the Peishwa shall remain in my possession, and the revenue which I have hitherto paid to the Peishwa shall hereafter be paid into the Company's treasury.

3rd.—As the English are now employed in the conquest of the territories and forts of Dowlut Rao Scindia and Holkar, let a battalion or two with an Officer of rank be sent here and I shall join and assist them in conquering the countries which are adjacent to my own.

4th.—If the Honorable Company be desirous of possessing my country and fort, they are masters and every way powerful, and I am ready to submit ; but as the British Nation and His Highness the Peishwa are at peace, and as a Treaty exists between them, let an order of His Highness be produced, that I may perform the duty of allegiance in obeying that order.

5th.—If the Peishwa at any future period make over my country to the Company, and it becomes a part of the British possessions, let a Jaidad be assigned to me for the support of my cavalry and infantry, and for the maintenance of myself and family in perpetuity.

6th.—As the Rajahs of Candahar, Dutteea, Chundery and other Chiefs in the neighbourhood are ready to submit to and become the servants of the British Government, let the possessions of these Chiefs be guaranteed, and the revenue which they have paid to the Peishwa shall be paid into the British treasury.

7th.—Let every arrangement with me be concluded through the medium of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor.

*Signed and sealed under the authority of Sheo Rao Bhao by his vakeel
Izzul Khan.*

NO. VII.

TREATY with ROW RAMCHUND, the MINOR SOUBAHDAR of
JHANSIE,—1817.

Whereas a Treaty of defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Row Bhow, Soubahdar of Jhansie, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, when the said Soubahdar was in the condition of a tributary to His Highness the Peishwa; and Whereas the whole of the rights of His Highness the Peishwa over the principality of Jhansie have since that period been transferred to the British Government, in virtue of a Treaty concluded between that Government and the Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, and in consequence of that transfer the relations established by the former Treaty between the British Government and Jhansie have become virtually extinct; and Whereas the British Government, in consideration of the very respectable character borne by the late Soubahdar Sheo Row Bhow and his uniform and faithful attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death that the principality of Jhansie might be confirmed in perpetuity to his grandson, Row Ramchund Row, to be conducted during the minority of the said Row Ramchund Row by Row Gopaul Row Bhow, manager nominated by the late Bhow and confirmed by the British Government: On these considerations and in the confident reliance of the continuance of the same friendly disposition on the part of the Government of Jhansie and of its strict adherence to the engagements comprised in this Treaty, the British Government has consented, on certain conditions, to constitute Row Ramchund the hereditary Chief of the lands actually held by the late Sheo Row Bhow at the commencement of the British Government in Bundelcund and now possessed by the Government of Jhansie. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between the British Government and Row Ramchund Row, under the direction and with the concurrence of his said manager, Gopaul Row Bhow.

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Row Bhow, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is hereby confirmed, excepting such parts of it as are altered or rescinded by the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the fidelity and attachment of the Government of Jhansie, consents to acknowledge and hereby constitutes Row Ramchund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Row Sheo Bhow at the period of the commencement of the British Government, and now in the possession of Row Ramchund, excepting the Pergunnah of Mote, which being held by the Jhansie Government in mortgage from Rajah Bahadur will continue on its present footing until a settlement of the mortgage takes place between the parties. The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid territory of Row Ramchund from the aggression of foreign powers.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the principality of Jhansie from the aggressions of foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Government of Jhansie shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade its territories, whether in consequence of any disputes, claim, or on any other ground, it shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; and the Jhansie Government, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representations and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Soubahdar's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Soubahdar's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection afforded by the two foregoing Articles to Row Ramchund, the Chief of Jhansie, that Chief hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be

mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Jhansie troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 5.

Row Ramchund hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other States, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6.

Row Ramchund engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of Row Ramchund, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and Row Ramchund shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Jhansie territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Jhansie Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Jhansie territories, shall be readily furnished by Row Ramchund's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 8.

Row Ramchund hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

Row Ramchund engages to give no asylum to criminals, nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, Row Ramchund further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Row Ramchund, through the agency of John Wachope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Nana Bulwunt Row, the vakeel, on the other, Mr. Wachope and the said vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindi, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to the said vakeel,

and the said vakeel, having obtained the ratification of the Soubahdar to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Pepree on the seventeenth day of November 1817, corresponding with the twenty-fourth Kartic 1874 Sumbut, and seventh of Monorum 1233 Hijree.

Seal.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in camp at Pepree, on the Eighteenth Day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.

(Sd.) GEORGE SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

NO. VIII.

TRANSLATION of ARTICLES of the new ENGAGEMENT entered into with RAJAH GUNGADHUR RAO, CHIEF of JHANSIE, and signed and sealed by him on the 27th of December 1842.

1st.—That on the 1st January 1843, or as soon after as possible, the State of Jhansie shall be made over to him, Gungadhur Rao, with the exception of the undermentioned lands, which are to be assigned to the British Government for the payment of half the cost of the Bundelcund Legion; and are assessed for the year Sumbut 1899 at 2,55,891 Jhansie Rupees, or 2,27,458 Company's Rupees.

Lands to be ceded by Jhansie for the payment of the Legion.

No.	Name.	Sumbut 1899.	1900.	1901.
	Dubooa and Talgow	1,46,060	1,50,415	1,53,454
	Gurwae	18,131	19,205	20,056
	Erich	7,148	7,512	9,972
	Sersa Godasa	10,402	10,402	10,402
	Poonch Pahargow	12,354	12,627	12,903
	Bumunooa	14,443	15,462	16,256
	Bugeyra	19,021	19,821	20,633
	Ghuratah	28,332	30,345	31,804
	Jhansie Rupees	2,55,891	2,65,789	2,75,480
	Deduct 12-8 per cent.	23,433	...	...
	or Company's Rupees	2,27,458	...	...

2nd.—The Chief is to fulfil all the engagements which have been entered into with the landholders for the remaining three years of the quinquennial settlement, and to submit all references arising out of this subject to the decision of the Agent, Governor-General in Bundelcund, or any Officer who may be appointed for the purpose by Government.

3rd.—That the prisoners confined in the Jhansie Jail under sentence of imprisonment are not to be released till the periods of their sentence expire without consulting the Agent of the Governor-General in Bundelcund.

4th.—That all pensioners of the Jhansie State whose claims have been already decided by the Officers of our Government, and all creditors of that State whose claims have been decided by the Officers of our Government in concert with the Chief of Jhansie, be punctually paid by instalments. All those who receive grants of land, payments from the treasury, or assignments upon the customs for services to be performed, are to enjoy the same only upon condition of performing the duties for which they have been assigned; and the Chief to be left sole judge in their cases.

It is understood that the Chief will pay all just debts and claims to pensions which have not yet been adjusted by the Officers of our Government; but our Government is not to interfere.

5th.—That the Chief shall pay to every public Officer who has served us in the administration of the Jhansie Government for a period of three years, and whose services he now dispenses with, a donation of six months' salary, provided they do not find employment in Jalone or the ceded lands.

6th.—That the Chief pay off the debt to the British Government by annual instalments of not less than fifty thousand Rupees.

7th.—That the Bundelcund Legion be kept permanently to at least its present strength for the protection of the Jhansie and Jalone districts, but the distribution of this force is to rest with the Officer Commanding, or the representative of our Government in Bundelcund. The Officer Commanding the Legion is to comply with the requisitions of the Raja for the aid of troops whenever he thinks them proper, without reference to such representative; but should he at any time not deem it proper to comply with such requisitions, he will state the circumstances of the call for aid, and his reasons for not complying with it, to the representative of the Government, and suspend compliance till his orders are received.

8th.—That the Chief will assign lands for a military cantonment in any part of his territories which the Government may select for the purpose; but the Officer Commanding the troops in such cantonments is not to interfere with civil administration of the Government, or permit the troops to oppress the subjects of the Jhansie State. What supplies for the use of the troops may be required from the country around are to be procured through the Officers of the Jhansie Government, and paid for at the current prices of the day.

The Articles of former Treaties between the Jhansie Chiefs and the British Government are to remain still in force; and all the salutes hereto.

fore given to those Chiefs and courtesies of reception which are the same as those given to the Chiefs of Orchha, Duttia, and Sumptur, to be continued.

Signed and sealed by the Rajah of Jhansie, Gungadhur Rao, on the 27th of December 1842.

W. H. SLEEMAN,
Agent, Governor-General.

Approved by Governor-General on 20th January 1843.

NO. IX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH KISSERY SINGH, the RAJAH of JEYTPORE, dated 20th September 1812.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Zemindars of the Pergunnahs of Punwarree and Powey, etc., in the province of Bundelcund : Whereas the Rajah Kissery, the Rajah of Jeytpore, one of the ancient and respectable Chiefs of the province, and a hereditary descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raje, previously to this period, having submitted himself to the authority and entered into engagements, and obligations of obedience, loyalty and submission to the British Government, and delivered in an ikrarnamah, or written engagement, to the above effect, consisting of eight Articles, the said Rajah received from the British Government fifty-two villages in the Pergunnah of Punwarree, rent-free, and ever since has remained faithful in his obedience and loyalty ; Wherefore, on the 15th of July 1809 A.D., the said Rajah received from the British Government in gift, certain villages in the Pergunnah of Powey, and on the 12th September in the above year, he, the said Rajah, also received in free gift certain diamond mines in consideration of his situation and claims to the favour of the British Government. Now the said Rajah having requested to receive one Sunnud including the whole of the grants, a Sunnud is therefore given to the said Rajah, granting him, rent-free, the villages and possessions enumerated underneath. So long as the said Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall remain faithful to and truly discharge the terms of the ikrarnamah he has now entered into, consisting of eleven Articles, the villages and possessions, enumerated below with the whole of their land revenues, and sayer, Abkaree, and all other rights and dues belonging thereto, shall remain in his and their unmo-
lest possession, rent-free, generation after generation for ever. It is proper that you consider the aforesaid Rajah the true proprietor of the villages and possessions in question ; and the duties of the said Rajah are to protect and promote the comfort of the inhabitants

and cultivators, and, rendering his possessions populous and flourishing, enjoy the produce in good wishes and prayers for the prosperity of the British Government.

STATEMENT of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH PUNWARREE.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Jeytpore	1	Brought forward	19
Aznur	1	Huslah	1
Awrey	1	Phoont	1
Butchowrah	1	Lummowrah	1
Burnowrah	1	Booddowrah	1
Khohey	1	Putcharrah	1
Kurrah	1	Korthowrah	1
Mundreah	1	Mungroul Buzroog	1
Burkharrah	1	Goorah	1
Poorwah	1	Moorrawrey	1
Naggarah	1	Sawungpoorah	1
Khordah	1	Bussoreah	1
Boodwaro	1	Lohurey	1
Suggoreah	1	Kharreah Buzoorg	1
Indurhuttah	1	Rummoopoorah	1
Bizzowrey	1	Dandrey	1
Ummerpoorrah	1	Mowabeyah	1
Tickeyreah Buzoorg	1	Mowhabaund	1
Buzjowrey	1	Pipoah	1
	—		— 18
Carried over	19	Carried over	37
	—		—

STATEMENT of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud—contd.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	37	Brought forward	45
Auckowrah	1	Joylwarro	1
Kharreah Khord	1	Purrahraorain	1
Britchachur Buzoorg	1	Chitterwarro	1
Aurgutnow	1	Bowrah	1
Bhuggary	1	Ghotobey	1
Buggowbah Buzoorg	1	Bhuggowrah	1
Buggowbah	1	Bodgepoorah	1
Auttoveah	1		
	— 8		— 7
	—		—
Carried over	45	Carried over	52
	—		—

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH POWEY.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	52	Brought forward	80
Simriah, with fort	3	Khoyrey	1
Tickrah	2	Khoyrah	1
Birraussin	2	Bungrah Mulwarrah	1
Chandrah	1	Proideyreh	2
Heerapore	2	Putna Khord	1
Burkhurrah	2	Roykurrah	1
Nadin	6	Dhimrey	1
Koolwa	1	Kooney	1
Lidrey	2	Boirgurrah	1
Bunbhohy	1	Sirrohpoorwah	1
Nibowrey, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing	1	Hurdooh	2
Muzrah	1	Muzgowah Pipreah	2
Hurdoorah	1	Tirhoo Pipreah	1
Ghottureah	1	Jhoopooah	2
Gurlugaw	1	Purseyal Khord	1
Tanhangah	1	Songrah	1
	— 28	Joytoopoorah	1
	—		— 21
	—		—
Carried over	80	Carried over	101
	—		—

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud—continued.

	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Brought forward	101	Brought forward	115
Chippah Jussuntpoorah	12	Cheyolah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Singh	1
Kharwah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Singh	1	Ghuttarey	2
Judgegawah	1	Kuckrawbey	1
	— 14		— 4
Carried over	115	Carried over	119

BURDAKAHPOORAH VILLAGES, *vis.* :

	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Brought forward	119	Brought forward	127
Jummeah	1	Bandha	1
Koeteyah	1	Kurbarry	1
Illakhora	1	Khuzrey	1
Aumrey Khao	1	Supliah Khord and Buzoorg	2
Singrah	1	Dhurrugpatty	1
Buckseyahboorah	2	Poorbattah	1
Bhoysahey	1	Khurwarrow	1
	— 8		— 8
Carried over	127	Carried over	135

PERGUNNAH BURHAPUTCHORE.

DIAMOND MINES.

	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Brought forward	135	Brought forward	143
Sutroho	1	Kullianpore, except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Singh	1
Moyrah	1	Tupkannah	1
Singgoorpoorah	1	Woossaur	1
Putty	1	Terrycha	1
Khurwuah	1	Muzgawah Runjekhan	1
Bhomkah	1	Sulloheyah	1
Chownnah	1	Auklah	1
Sildarrah	1		— 7
	— 8		
Carried over	143	Total villages	150

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMAH of the RAJAH KISSERY SINGH, the RAJAH of JEYTPORE, dated 13th September 1812.

Whereas I, Rajah Kissery Singh, Rajah of Jeytpore, one of the ancient and respectable Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund, and descended from the Rajah Juggut Raje, from the time that I delivered in my Ikrarnamah or obligation of submission and obedience, and obtained in Jaghire fifty-two villages in the pergunnah of Punwarree from the British Government, have discharged with heart and soul the obligations of loyalty and obedience, and I have been admitted amongst the dependents of the British Government, and remained faithful to the terms of my engagements, in no instance deviating a little therefrom ; during the administration of Mr. John Richardson certain villages and possessions in the pergunnah of Powey were granted to me for my sustenance and the aforesaid gentleman required from me a fresh Ikrarnamah, in terms appropriate to the change of circumstances : for which reason and to confirm my submission, loyalty, and obedience to the British Government, I now deliver in the present Ikrarnamah, consisting of the eight Articles of my former engagements, and of three new Articles, in all eleven Articles, under my seal and signature, and I hereby promise and engage that I shall never deviate a little from those Articles in letter, spirit, or tendency.

ARTICLE 1.

I promise never to unite on any occasion with external or internal enemies of the British Government, and to be ever obedient and submissive to their will and commands, from the due performance of which duties I shall never depart.

ARTICLE 2.

If any of my children and relations excite disturbances in the British territories, I agree to use my utmost endeavours to prevent them, and in the event of their continuing to behave improperly, I promise to join the British troops with my forces for the purpose of punishing them.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the peasantry or inhabitants of the British territory should desert from the British territory and take shelter in any of the villages granted to me, I engage to seize and give them over to the Officers of the British Government ; and if persons be sent to apprehend them in my villages, I agree not only not to oppose but to assist the persons who may be sent into my villages to apprehend and secure the offenders.

ARTICLE 4.

I likewise promise never to protect or suffer to remain in my villages any robbers or thieves ; and if a robbery takes place in my villages on the property of merchants or travellers, I shall make the zemindars of that village responsible, and shall cause them either to restore the property or pay the value of it, or for the seizure and delivery to the British Government of the thieves and

robbers. I shall immediately seize and deliver over to the British authority all murderers and others who may have committed crimes in the British possessions, and may have taken refuge in any of my villages.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the neighbouring Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I do hereby promise to abstain from all friendly communication with them, and not to protect or suffer any of their relations or dependents to remain in any of my villages.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage never to quarrel with any Chief who is obedient and submissive to the British Government ; if any of them should quarrel with me, I promise to submit such dispute to the decision of Government.

ARTICLE 7.

I promise not to retain in my service a greater number of troops, horse or foot, than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenues of my villages, and for the purposes of personal state, without the authority and permission of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

I engage with my free will and consent never to have any concern of any nature with the fort of Jeytpore, and not permit my dependents to go round it, nor shall I repair the breaches of the fort. In short, I shall have nothing to do with the above fort. If anything contrary to the spirit and meaning of this agreement should ever take place, I agree that all the villages which are included in the Sunnud granted by the British Government be resumed by them.

ARTICLE 9.

I engage to guard all the passes through the ghauts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the ghauts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes ; and if any neighbouring Chiefs or leaders should meditate an incursion into the British territories through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territories, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 10.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the ghauts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they may remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE II.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

No. X.

WAJIB-OOŁ-URZ presented by PURSERAM in 1807.

1st Request.

Having submitted to the authority of the British Government in the hope of support and advantage, and having accepted of the terms proposed to me by the Government, I agree to reside with my followers in the villages composing my jaghire. If, however, I should accept of service anywhere else with a view to obtain a subsistence, I request that my motives for doing so may not be questioned by the Government.

2nd Request.

Before this, and while I was in a state of enmity to the British Government, I was in the habit of committing all sorts of disorderly and predatory acts, and have plundered and possessed myself of real and personal property, of all kinds of effects, and of horses and cattle of every description. I request therefore that no complaint that may be eventually preferred in consequence of any of those transactions may be heard or admitted.

Answer.

As you are now one of the adherents and dependants of the British Government, it is incumbent on you to abstain from all intercourse and connection with the enemies and rebels of the British Government. You are not however prohibited from entering the service of any person not of the above description. But it is necessary that you previously intimate your intention to the Government and obtain its permission. In the event of hostilities arising between any of the dependants of the British Government and of either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation your conduct in this case also must be guided by the instructions of the Officers of the British Government.

Answer.

No suit against you of which the cause of action shall have arisen prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance shall be admitted in the Civil or Criminal Court, nor shall any retrospective notice be taken of such suits on the part of the Government.

3rd Request.

Having acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, if any one from motives of hatred or malice misrepresent my conduct to you, I request that no such representation may be admitted without investigation.

4th Request.

If any of my dependants having separated from me or any of my creditors prefer any complaint against me, I request that it may not be listened to; and my rank and dignity being entirely dependent on the favour of the British Government, I trust they may be increased.

5th Request.

In former times the ilaka of Banda and lands on the opposite side of the River Cane, to the amount of four lakhs of Rupees, were farmed by me. In that ilaka there are certain balances due to me by the zemindars which they have no right to withhold. I request that the claim may be investigated by the Government and that they be required to discharge the balances.

6th Request.

I request permission to take possession of all the houses and gardens in the town of Banda belonging to me in whosever occupation they may be.

7th Request.

In certain villages of the pergunahs of Banda, Motound, and Soondah, the zemindars have granted me bonds for sums of money for which they have obtained remission

Answer.

It is contrary to the principles of the British Government to admit calumnious representations against any person. It is necessary however that you carefully avoid pursuing a line of conduct that might give rise to suspicion.

Answer.

No complaint preferred against you of which the cause of action shall be prior to the date of your Ikrarnamah shall be heard. But with respect to complaints which shall have originated after that period, you shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Answer.

As no claims originating before the date of your Ikrarnamah are to be heard against you, it would be improper on the same principle to admit any old standing claims of yours against any other person; at the same time whenever a complaint shall be preferred, the Officers of the Government, after investigating the nature of it, will decide upon the propriety of its admission or rejection.

Answer.

Such of your houses as have been given to any person by the Government or as may be occupied without any written authority or permission from you shall be restored to you.

Answer.

Those sums, after ascertaining the truth of your assertion, become the property of the Government, and by detecting those zemindars you will evince your zeal for the

in their kubooliuts with the Government, although they have not paid them to me. Whatever portion of those sums shall be granted to me I shall consider as a favour, and I agree to prove the truth of this assertion.

wesare of the Government. Although you possess no just claim to those sums, yet, after they shall be collected, whatever proportion the Government may think proper shall be allowed to you as a gift.

Dated the 7th October 1807, corresponding with the 1st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by PURSERAM, 1807.

I, Purseram, do hereby declare and acknowledge that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I, Purseram, freely and sincerely professing my obedience and submission to the British Government, have been ranked among the number of the dependants and adherents of that Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., Agent on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample maintenance which has now been conferred upon me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles under my own seal and signature, from which I hereby engage never to deviate and never to commit any act which shall in any degree violate the terms of the said Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages of my jaghire and not to leave such village without orders from the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I hereby engage to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil doers within or without the province of Bundelcund, especially with Rajah Ram, and not to permit any such persons to reside in any of my villages; to give every information regarding them to the Officer of the British Government and to relinquish all intercourse and correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into

disputes with any of the servants and dependants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between any of the dependants of the Government, I engage to remain passive in such dispute, to afford no assistance to either party without orders from the British Government, and scrupulously to observe the duties of obedience and submission on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any inhabitant of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person should be deputed by the Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose or impede such person, but to afford him every assistance in the apprehension of the offender. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all cases that shall occur after the date of this *Ikrar-namah*, and never to excite any disturbances or commotions whatever.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages of my jaghire; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible either for the restitution of stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government. And if any person amenable to the British laws for murder, or any other crime committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend such person and deliver him up to the Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages composing my jaghire having entered into engagements with the Collector for the payment of the revenue to the British Government, I hereby promise, until the expiration of those engagements, to collect their revenue conformably to their existing pottahs and kubooliuts.

Dated the 7th of October 1807, corresponding with the 1st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

SUNNUD granted to PURSERAM,—1807.

To the mutsuddies, jaghiredars, kurorees, chowdries, and kanoongoes, present and future of the pergunnah of Motound, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Purseram, on hearing the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government, has freely and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to the Government and having accompanied Rajah Bukht Singh to the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund has asked forgiveness for his past offences,

and has delivered an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance comprising six Articles under his own seal and signature; and Whereas the benevolent principles of the British Government dispose it to show mercy to offenders and to afford support and protection to all its adherents: Therefore, and under the influence of those benevolent principles, the villages of Kudhee and Jybrimha with their dependencies situated in the pergunnah of Motound, and yielding a kamil jumma of fifteen thousand Rupees agreeably to the subjoined statement, are hereby granted by the British Government in jaghire to the said Purseram. And so long as the said Purseram shall continue firm in his obedience to the British Government and true to the terms of his Ikrarnamah, the aforesaid villages shall remain in his possession in perpetuity.

It is incumbent on the said Purseram to render the inhabitants of his jaghire contented and grateful by his good government; to direct his utmost exertions to promote their comfort and conciliate their affections and to give no asylum to thieves or robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the peasantry and inhabitants to consider the said Purseram as paramount jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to acknowledge his right to all the duties and immunities appertaining thereto, to offer no opposition or disobedience to him, nor to require the annual renewal of their Sunnud.

After obtaining the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General this Sunnud shall be considered as valid.

STATEMENT OF VILLAGES.

	<i>Number of villages.</i>	<i>Jumma.</i>
Kudhee and Kutra (cultivated)	2	
Brimhulee and Kootra (uncultivated)	2	
	<hr/>	
	Villages	Rs. 12,000
Jybrimha	1	3,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Villages	15,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Dated Wednesday, the 7th of October 1807, corresponding with the 21st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

Confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd November 1807.

No. XI.

TREATY with AMRUT RAO, dated the 14th August 1803.

The particulars of a Treaty between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Sreemunt Amrut Rao Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed that during the natural life of Amrut Rao Bahadoor, and that of his son, Benaik Rao Bappa Sahib, he Amrut Rao (and his son after his decease) shall be ensured the enjoyment of a revenue of seven lakhs of Rupees. This shall either be granted in territory or in cash: the English Government considers itself responsible for its payment. The revenue of all such districts as are at present in Amrut Rao Bahadoor's possession must be included in the account of his annual revenue, and he shall receive the difference between their amount and the sum fixed on for his support, of seven lakhs of Rupees.

ARTICLE 2.

As a proof that Amrut Rao is sincere in his professions of friendship to the English Government, he must meet the Honorable Major-General Wellesley, who means to advance to Aurungabad.

ARTICLE 3.

Amrut Rao must on all occasions exert himself cordially to forward the interests of the Honorable Company and His Highness the Peishwa.

ARTICLE 4.

Whatever friends and adherents may attend Amrut Rao may be satisfied of their perfect safety, and be assured they shall receive injury from no quarter whatever, as they will be under the protection of the British Government. After the meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao shall have taken place, some arrangement shall be made for their support.*

ARTICLE 5.

When Amrut Rao joins General Wellesley, the more force both in cavalry and infantry that accompany him, the more will be the General's satisfaction.

ARTICLE 6.

When Amrut Rao proceeds to join General Wellesley's army, he will send his wife and all his family to the fort of Ahmednagar, or to Bombay or Salsette, or to such other place within the territories of the Honorable Company that he may more approve, and the English Government will adopt the necessary measures for their full protection and efficient security.

* One lakh of Rupees were assigned for the support of the late Amrut Rao's adherents, and paid to him during his life-time, but as most of the Sirdars for whom this provision was intended never joined Amrut Rao, the allowance was declined by his son, Benaik Rao, on his succession in 1824, and has ever since been discontinued.

ARTICLE 7.

The meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao Bahadoor must take place nineteen days after this date.

AHMEDNAGUR;
14th August 1803.

(Sd.) A. WELLESLEY,
M. G.

No. XII.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE concluded
between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH of
OORCHA,—1812.

The Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Oorcha, one of the Chiefs of Bundelcund, by whom and his ancestors his present possessions have been held in successive generations during a long course of years without paying tribute or acknowledging vassalage to any other power, having on all occasions manifested a sincere friendship and attachment to the British Government, and having solicited to be placed under the powerful protection of that Government, the British Government, relying on the continuance of that disposition which the Rajah has hitherto manifested towards it, and on his adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of friendship and alliance are accordingly by mutual consent concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Oorcha, having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government, he is admitted henceforward among the number of the allies of the British Government; accordingly the said Rajah hereby engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies and to abstain from molesting any Chief or State in alliance or in amity with the British Government; and considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he further engages to afford no protection to such persons or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, but, on the contrary, to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader by inheritance, and is now in his possession, is hereby guaranteed to the said Rajah and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said

territory by the British Government nor any of its allies or dependants, nor shall any tribute be demanded from him or them. The British Government, moreover, engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having, by the terms of the foregoing Article, engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Oorcha from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that, whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour, by representation and remonstrance, to avert the design; and if, in the former case, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and if, in the latter case, the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

If at any time the Rajah of Oorcha shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Oorcha, or to punish the aggressor and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Oorcha according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Oorcha engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Oorcha, or to station a British force

within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Oorchha shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or temporarily occupy a position within the Rajah's territories shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or Europeans of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

This Treaty, consisting of eight Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, the Rajah of Oorchha, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council on the one part, and Lalla Dhakun Lall, the vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. John Wauchope has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said vakeel has delivered to Mr. John Wauchope another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. John Wauchope engages to procure and deliver to the said vakeel, within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. John Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Banda, in Bundelcund, on the Twenty-third day of December 1812, corresponding with the Sixth day of Poos 1220 Fuslee.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this 8th day of January 1813.

NO. XIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJA HUMEER SINGH of OORCHA,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British

Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

FORT WILLIAM;

(Sd.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

5th November 1862.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads dated 11th March 1862 were granted to the Chiefs of Datia, Bijawar, Baraundha, Nagod, Sokawal, and Maihar.

NO. XIV.

True TRANSLATION of a KHARITA, dated 6th December 1888, from the CHIEF of ORCHHA (to the address of Political Agent).

After compliments.—In these days I have received a Robkar of the Bundelkhand Agency, dated 15th September 1888, in which I am requested to send a Kharita ceding criminal and civil jurisdiction on lands (in Orchha territory) which come under the Indian Midland Railway. Correspondence has passed on this subject before, and I now inform you by means of this letter that I cede to Government the authority to hear criminal and civil cases that may arise on the lands which have come under the Indian Midland Railway. I therefore beg that you may inform the Government of India of this cession of the powers.

NO. XV.

TREATY concluded between RAO RAJAH PAREECHUT of DUT-
TEEAH and CAPTAIN BAILLIE, Political Agent of HIS
EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, etc.,
etc., etc., at Koonjun Ghat, the 15th day of March 1804.

Whereas a firm Treaty of alliance and friendship subsists between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, and by a mutual agreement between these two powers, a portion of the province of Bundelcund has been ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company: and Whereas shortly after the arrival of the British army in Bundelcund Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the ruler of Dutteeah, repaired to the British Standard, and was admitted among the number of the dependents of the British Government; Therefore, and with a view to the greater security

and confidence of Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, a Treaty, comprising the following Articles, is now concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government, and to that of His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies; that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to those governments as his own enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2.

If at any time a dispute arise between Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Rajah engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute to the British Government, that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute, and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3.

The ilaka of Bhandere and certain other mehals having been lately ceded by the British Government to the Rana of Gohud, the Rajah engages to abstain from all manner of interference with the said ilaka and mehals; and the Rajah further engages to live on terms of amity and friendship with all the neighbouring Chiefs who have professed their obedience and attachment to the British Government, and to avoid entering into quarrels with any of those Chiefs.

ARTICLE 4.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to join the British forces with his army, and to assist in the accomplishment of their views, and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Rajah's territory for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expenses of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Rajah; on the other hand, if the assistance of the Rajah's troops be at any time demanded for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expense of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor is in reality the commander of his own troops, but it is hereby agreed that on every occasion when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops; and in the event of peace being concluded due attention shall be paid to the interests of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject, or European of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The ancestors of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having uniformly been treated with respect and distinction by the powers of Hindoostan and by His Highness the Peishwa, and having uniformly enjoyed the undisturbed possession of the territory now in the Rajah's occupation, the Rajah shall in like manner experience every degree of consideration and favor under the British Government, so long as he shall continue faithful and attached to its interests.

ARTICLE 8.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor by inheritance is hereby confirmed to the Rajah, and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government, nor by any of their allies.

ARTICLE 9.

If Rajah Ambajee Ingliia at any time molest the possessions of the Rajah, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE 10.

Accusations of disaffection if adduced by any person against the Rajah shall not be attended to by the British Government, unless the truth of them be proved. This agreement, containing ten Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie and Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor on the 15th of the month of March, corresponding with the 2nd of the month of Zelhij 1218 Hijeree, and the 4th Jeit Soodee 1861 Sumbat, at Koonjun Ghat, is delivered to Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and another of the same date, tenor and contents signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, shall be delivered to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to return this Agreement,

No. XVI.

TREATY between the **BRITISH GOVERNMENT** and the **RAJAH** of
DUTTEEAH, dated 31st July 1818.

Whereas a Treaty of friendship was concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, on the 15th of March 1804; and Whereas by virtue of a Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, the territory held in jaghire from the Peishwa by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, north of the Nerbuddah River, was ceded to the British Government; and Whereas the Rajah of Dutteeah by the zeal, fidelity, and attachment which he has uniformly manifested to the British Government since the date of his former Treaty, and more especially by the prompt and effectual assistance he afforded the British troops during the late encampment of the army under the personal command of the Most Noble the Governor-General within his country, has established a just claim to the liberality and indulgence of the British Government, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, influenced by these considerations, has consented to bestow in perpetuity upon the said Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, that portion of the late jaghire of the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, lying east of the River Sinde, commonly called the Chourassee, subject however to the charges and conditions set forth in the following Articles. With a view also to the further strengthening and confirming of the friendship and attachment of the State of Dutteeah, the British Government has consented to protect the Dutteeah territory against all foreign enemies. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, and the British Government, in amendment of the former Treaty :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, under date the 15th March 1804, is hereby confirmed, with exception to such parts of it as are amended or altered by the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby grants in perpetuity to the said Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, all those lands lying to the east of the River Sinde, known by the name of Chourassee, and formerly held by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar as detailed in the subjoined list, subject however to the conditions and charges contained in the following Articles. The Rajah is hereby also confirmed in the permanent possession of that part of the Vinchoorker Jaghire, contained also in the subjoined list, which is already in the Rajah's possession.

ARTICLE 3.

Rao Gunput Rao, the Agent of the Vinchoorker Jagiredar, will receive an assignment to the amount of 10,000 Rupees per annum on the aforesaid

lands; and the Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to pay to the said Gunput Rao the above provision, in such manner as the Most Noble the Governor-General may direct.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government hereby agrees to protect the original territory of the Rajah of Dutteeah, as well as the district now granted to the Rajah, from the aggressions of all foreign powers.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the territory of Dutteeah from the aggressions of all foreign powers it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah of Dutteeah shall apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert its design, and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 6.

In consideration of the liberal grant of territory now made to the Rajah of Dutteeah, and the protection and guarantee afforded by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah's territory, the Rajah hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two States may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Dutteeah troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other Chieftains, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territories of the Rajah of Dutteeah, or to station a British force within them, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops who may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territory shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Dutteeah Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Dutteeah territories shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 10.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with Foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 11.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having been this day contracted, subject to the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General, between the British Government and the Rajah of Dutteeah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, Agent of the Governor-General, on the one part, and Rao Sheopershaud, vakeel of the Rajah of Dutteeah, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel have signed, sealed, and exchanged two copies of it in the English, Persian, and Hindee languages. A corresponding copy, if approved, will be ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and hereafter delivered to the said vakeel for the purpose of being transmitted to the Rajah, after which another copy, signed and sealed by the Rajah, will be delivered to Mr. Wauchope for the purpose of being deposited among the records of the British Government.

Done at Callinger, this 31st day of July 1818, corresponding with 14th of Sawun 1225 Fuslee, and 1875 Sumbut, and with 26th of Ramzan 1233 Hijeree.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, this 29th day of August 1818.

List of the Villages ceded by the 2nd Article.

Ochar.	Soonrapurarra.	Kirkah.
Louch.	Dabaoreh.	Bhudownah.
Andowreh.	Nundenah.	Teletha.
Khyrowneh.	Seyoonee.	Bhirsooleh.
Koolaith.	Jigneeah.	Sonaree.
Bainao.	Baurapoorah.	Khujoree.
Paharee Syum.	Ramgurrah.	Thylee.
Paharee Rowut.	Todah.	Selooree.
Erentaroreh.	Chittae.	Ekoneh.
Bararee.	Borrowly.	Taighra.
Kheereeah.	Seawurree.	Jhajharpore.
Doorgahpore.	Karrah.	Jytpoorah.
	Chunkooree.	

The following villages, already in the Rajah's possession, are confirmed to him by the 2nd Article :—

Indurgurh.	Khootowndah.	Dylwah.
Khundooah.	Daober.	Bhindowl.
Burgawun.	Peperwah.	Puchokherah.
Netwapoorah.	Jowneeah.	

Done at Callinger, this 31st day of July 1888, corresponding with the 14th of Sawun 1225 Fuslee, and 1875, Sumbut, and with the 26th of Ramsan 1233 Hijeree.

No. XVII.

SANAD, conferring the title of "LOKENDAR" on the MAHARAJA of DATTIA, dated Delhi, 1st January 1877.

In recognition of the loyalty of your noble house, I hereby confer upon you the honorable title of "Lokendar."

(Sd.) LYTTON,

Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India.

1st January 1877.

No. XVIII.

DATIA SALT AGREEMENT,—1879.

AGREEMENT for the security of the Salt Revenue of British India in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs line, and for the abolition of Salt duties within the Datia State between the British Government and the Maharaja Bhawani Singh Lokendr Bahadur of Datia his heirs and

successors executed on the one part by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Central India, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by the Maharaja Bhawani Singh Lokendr Bahadur.

ARTICLE 1.

The Maharaja of Datia agrees that no salt shall be manufactured within the State of Datia except at the Works specified in Schedule A attached to the Agreement. The quantity manufactured at any single work in the schedule shall not in any year exceed double the quantity entered opposite to the work in the schedule.

ARTICLE 2.

Nothing in the foregoing Article shall be held to prohibit the *bonâ fide* manufacture of saltpetre rasi, sajji, or saline products other than edible salt at those Works which are already in existence and entered in Schedule B attached to this Agreement, but the Maharaja agrees that no new works of this description shall be opened.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharaja agrees to prevent—

- 1st, the export from the State of Datia of any salt therein manufactured,
- 2nd, the import into and passage through the State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

Further the Maharaja agrees that no tax, toll, nor duty of any kind shall be levied within the State of Datia on salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

If any stocks of salt other than salt manufactured in the State of Datia be found to exist within the territories of such State on the date on which this Agreement comes into force, the Maharaja agrees, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by the Maharaja in concurrence with the Political Agent, or paying to the British Government such duty not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund on such salt as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharaja agrees to prohibit the export from his State of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium or other intoxicating drug or preparation by all routes and in all directions heretofore barred by the Inland Customs line.

ARTICLE 7.

In consideration of the enforcement of this Agreement by the Maharaja and of proclaiming throughout his State free trade and transit for all salt manufactured and excised at British Salt Works the British Government agree to pay him annually the sum of Rupees ten thousand (10,000).

The mode and date of payment will be arranged hereafter.

ARTICLE 8.

Returns of the produce of the works mentioned in Schedules A and B shall be furnished annually by the Maharaja on dates to be hereafter fixed.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government reserve to themselves the right of revising the above articles of agreement should experience prove that they are insufficient for the protection of the British Salt Revenue.

ARTICLE 10.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Datia on the ninth day of March A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(Sd.) MAHARAJA BHAWANI SINGH
LOKENDR BAHADUR,
Maharaja of Datia.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY,
*Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for
Central India.*

(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Simla on the 13th day of June A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
*Secretary to Govt. of India,
Foreign Department.*

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the number of Salt Works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein within the Datia Territory.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Number of salt works.	Amount of salt made.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Datia Pargana.</i>			
1	Datia	2	177	
2	Gurhi	2	192	
3	Gohona	2	192	
4	Dagwan Goojur	2	191	
5	Dhanowlee	8	662	
6	Oonchia	1	88	
7	Mahona	1	84	
8	Roni	1	91	
9	Sikri	1	83	
10	Chirooli	1	87	
11	Buswaha	2	134	
12	Doorsurra	1	87	
13	Sindwari	1	87	
14	Jhurya	1	87	
15	Kurkharra	1	87	
16	Pitsoora	2	191	
17	Soonar	1	87	
18	Sookaita	1	87	
19	Rohnijah	1	87	
20	Richar	1	87	
21	Sahsooti	1	87	
22	Duryaopoor	1	87	
23	Kooa	1	87	
24	Koosowli	1	87	
25	Koolurya	1	87	
26	Brinda	1	87	
27	Koorera	1	87	
28	Koomurya Rai	1	87	
29	Oonao	1	87	
30	Nundpoor	1	87	
31	Parassall	1	87	
32	Rurwajewan	1	87	
33	Rurwa Rai	1	87	
34	Ooprai	1	87	
35	Pachokra	1	87	
36	Koorthura	1	87	
37	Ghoogri	1	87	
38	Airai	1	87	
39	Seoni	1	87	
40	Sirol	1	87	
41	Mowha	1	87	

Statement showing the number of Salt Works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Datia Territory—concluded.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Number of salt works	Amount of salt made,	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
42	Koomhairee	1	87	
43	Puthra	1	87	
44	Dhawari	1	87	
45	Burrowni	1	87	
46	Churburra	1	87	
47	Sikowa	1	99	
48	Koomhurra	1	99	
49	Jowra	1	99	
50	Baroda	1	69	
51	Bunnaha	1	99	
52	Bhoolla	1	99	
53	Samai	1	87	
54	Puosi	1	87	
55	Kharrkhera	1	87	
56	Dheerpoora	1	87	
57	Sunurya			
<i>Indurgurh Pargana.</i>				
58	Khyrona	3	258	
59	Tighra	1	99	
60	Khoothenda	1	99	
<i>Seondah Pargana.</i>				
61	Giyara	2	202	
62	Purgana	4	397	
63	Derowli	1	87	
64	Sirsa	1	87	
65	Kunnerpoor	1	87	
66	Kunjowli	1	100	
Total at Salt Works alone		...	7,575	
Aggregate salt from saltpetre works in Schedule B		...	665	
TOTAL		...	8,240	

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the number of Salt Works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein within the Datia Territory.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Number of salt works.	Amount of salt made.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Datia Pargana.</i>			
1	Datia	2	177	
2	Gurhi	2	192	
3	Gohona	2	192	
4	Dagwan Goojur	2	191	
5	Dhanowlee	8	662	
6	Oonchia	1	88	
7	Mahona	1	84	
8	Roni	1	91	
9	Sikri	1	83	
10	Chirooli	1	87	
11	Buswaha	2	134	
12	Doorsurra	1	87	
13	Sindwari	1	87	
14	Jhurya	1	87	
15	Kurkhurra	1	87	
16	Pitsoora	2	191	
17	Soonar	1	87	
18	Sookaita	1	87	
19	Rohnijah	1	87	
20	Richar	1	87	
21	Sahsooti	1	87	
22	Duryaopoor	1	87	
23	Kooa	1	87	
24	Koosowli	1	87	
25	Koolurya	1	87	
26	Brinda	1	87	
27	Koorera	1	87	
28	Koomurya Rai	1	87	
29	Oonao	1	87	
30	Nundpoor	1	87	
31	Parassall	1	87	
32	Rurwajewan	1	87	
33	Rurwa Rai	1	87	
34	Ooprai	1	87	
35	Pachokra	1	87	
36	Koorthura	1	87	
37	Ghoogri	1	87	
38	Airai	1	87	
39	Seoni	1	87	
40	Sirol	1	87	
41	Mowha	1	87	

Statement showing the number of Salt Works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Datia Territory—concluded.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Number of salt works	Amount of salt made.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
42	Koomhairee	1	87	
43	Puthra	1	87	
44	Dhawari	1	87	
45	Burrowni	1	87	
46	Churburra	1	87	
47	Sikowa	1	99	
48	Koomhurra	1	99	
49	Jowra	1	99	
50	Baroda	1	99	
51	Bunnaha	1	99	
52	Bhoolla	1	99	
53	Samai	1	87	
54	Puosi	1	87	
55	Kharrkhera	1	87	
56	Dheerpoora	1	87	
57	Sunurya			
<i>Indurgurh Pargana.</i>				
58	Khyrona	3	258	
59	Tighra	1	99	
60	Khoothenda	1	99	
<i>Seondah Pargana.</i>				
61	Giyara	2	202	
62	Purgana	4	397	
63	Derowli	1	87	
64	Sirsa	1	87	
65	Kunnerpoor	1	87	
66	Kunjowli	1	100	
Total at Salt Works alone		...	7,575	
Aggregate salt from saltpetre works in Schedule B		...	665	
TOTAL		...	8,240	

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of Saltpetre Works in Datia Territory.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Saltpetre.	Salt.	REMARKS.
	DATIA PARGANA.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
1	Oonchia	45	15	
2	Mohona	45	15	
3	Buswaha	48	16	
4	Doosurra	42	14	
5	Kurkhurra	45	15	
6	Saimaee	43	14	
7	Poolia	40	13	
8	Baroda	47	15	
9	Burmaha	45	15	
10	Ooprai	45	15	
11	Dhurpoora	45	15	
12	Sikri	46	15	
13	Padree	44	15	
14	Rurwa	45	15	
15	Chirooli	50	17	
	INDURGURH PARGANA.			
16	Indurgurh	48	16	
17	Dohur	42	14	
18	Silori	45	15	
19	Jiginnia	45	15	
20	Ekona	45	15	
21	Tikhra	45	15	
22	Burgawan	45	15	
23	Bhurrol	40	13	
24	Bhundapara	45	15	
25	Joannia	45	15	
26	Joojharpoor	45	15	
27	Neitwapoora	40	13	
28	Buddeeree	41	14	
29	Thylee	45	15	
30	Piprowa	45	15	
31	Pachokra	40	13	
32	Kurrowa	43	14	
33	Nudua	40	13	
34	Dailwa	16	5	
35	Kooleith	17	6	
	SEONDA PARGANA.			
36	Seigwan	45	15	

Statement of Saltpetre Works in Datia Territory—concluded.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Saltpetre.	Salt.	REMARKS.
NUDDIGAON PARGANA.				
37	Loki	50	17	
38	Seoni	43	14	
39	Akniwa	50	17	
40	Kylia	47	16	
41	Pajannia	45	15	
42	Buput	45	15	
43	Kunnapee	45	15	
44	Kheiree	48	16	
45	Kheira	42	14	
BURROWNI PARGANA.				
46	Burron	45	15	
TOTAL .		2,000	665	

No. XIX.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the
 DATIA * STATE regarding jurisdiction and other matters
 connected with the working of the BETWA CANAL,—1888.

1. Subject to any modifications or alterations which may hereafter appear necessary, His Highness the Maharajah of Datia will retain full jurisdiction on those portions of the Betwa canal which pass through the Datia State; provided that the charge and custody of the canal, its banks and sluices, as well as all arrangements for regulating the issue of water, will rest exclusively with the British canal officers.

2. In order to facilitate communication with British canal officers, the Datia State will appoint a responsible official to be called "the Canal Motamid," whose name will be reported to the Executive Engineer of the British Government for the canal and the Political Agent in Bundelcund; and this Motamid will be the medium of communication between the British Government and the Datia Darbar in all matters relating to the working of the canal.

3. The Maharaja hereby declares clauses 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 11 of section 70 of the Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. VIII of

* Same for Samthar and Baoni.

1873, to be in force as law in the Datia State; and His Highness engages to deal expeditiously and in the manner contemplated by the aforesaid section with all complaints made by British canal officers in regard to the working of the canal in Datia territory.

4. Reports or complaints will ordinarily be made by or through the Executive Engineer to the Canal Motamid; but in all urgent cases, such as serious damage to the canal and consequent waste or apprehension of waste of water, chowkidars will report direct to the Motamid, who will invariably give a written receipt for every complaint so made.

5. The Datia Darbar will give the Executive Engineer due notice of the date, time, and place fixed for the trial of any offence under Section 70 of the above-mentioned Act, VIII of 1873, or of any criminal case to which a canal subordinate may be a party; and the Executive Engineer shall be at liberty to depute an officer not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer to watch the proceedings in the Darbar's Court.

6. The Datia Darbar will report monthly to the Political Agent in Bundelcund all complaints made during the month by British canal officers, and the manner in which such cases may have been disposed of.

7. (a) Any canal officer who is accused of having committed in Datia territory a heinous offence, such as murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and dakaiti, may be arrested by the Maharaja's authorities.

(b) Information of every such arrest shall be given by the Darbar at once to the nearest British canal officer.

(c) In all other cases in which the arrest of a canal officer is desired, a warrant of arrest will be sent by the Darbar for execution through the Sub-Overseer if the offender is a chowkidar, and to the Sub-Divisional Officer if the offender is of a higher grade.

(d) Police Officers and Magistrates of the Darbar may exercise, with respect to European British subjects, in Datia territory, the same powers as may be exercised with respect to European British subjects by Police Officers and by Magistrates who are not Justices of the Peace, respectively, in places in British India beyond the limits of the Presidency towns.

8. (a) The Datia State will be responsible to the British Government for all wilful damage to the canal, its sluices or banks, and for theft of water within Datia territory; but it will be open to the Darbar, when required by the Political Agent, to show cause why it should not be called upon to compensate the Canal Department for any such injury or theft of water.

(b) In such cases the award of the Political Agent as to the liability of the Datia State to pay compensation and as to the amount payable shall be binding on the Darbar, subject to an appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General, whose decision shall be final.

9. The British Government may, from time to time, after hearing any representations which the Datia State may wish to make, frame rules regulat-

ing the distribution of water, the collection of the water-rate, and any other matters which further experience in the working of the Betwa canal may show to be necessary.

This agreement was executed at _____ on the
day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

(Sd.) M. RAJAH DATIA.

The 5th July 1888.

„ „ SUMTHUR.

The 2nd October 1888.

„ NAWAB BAONI.

The 7th July 1888.

No. XX.

DATIA KHARITA, dated 20th September 1888.

After compliments.—(My) Durbar laid before me copy of the Bundelkhund Agency Robkar of 15th September 1888, in which it is requested that assent may be given for the cession of criminal and civil powers in lands which have come under the Indian Midland Railway (in Datia territory). As according to the wish of Government of India I am agreeable to cede to Government criminal and civil jurisdiction on the lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway in my State, I therefore inform you of my assent to the cession of the powers by means of this letter.

No. XXI.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJAH RUNJEET SINGH of SUMPTHUR, dated 12th November 1817.

Whereas Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumpthur, with a view to obtain the powerful protection of the British Government, presented on the 22nd of February 1805, corresponding with the 3rd of Phagoon 1216 Fuslee, to Colonel John Baillie, then Agent to the Governor-General in the Province of Bundelkhund, a *Wajib-ool-Urz*, or Paper of Requests, containing six distinct Articles, all of which were either complied with or answered; and Whereas circumstances occurred some time afterwards to prevent that preliminary arrangement from terminating in a definitive Treaty between the Honorable Company and the Rajah Runjeet Singh; and Whereas the Rajah having since repeatedly and earnestly solicited to

be placed under the protection of the British Government, and having on several occasions manifested his loyalty and attachment to it, both by professions and acts, the British Government, relying on the continuance of those sentiments, and on the Rajah's strict adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has now acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of Alliance are accordingly contracted between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors :—

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumpthur, being hereby admitted among the allies of the British Government, engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies. He further engages to give no molestation to any Chief or State in amity with the British Government, but considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he promises to afford no protection to them or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse with them whatever, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the attachment and fidelity of the Government of Sumpthur, hereby guarantees to Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors, the territory actually possessed by him at the period of the establishment of the British Government in Bundelkhund, and now in his occupation, and the British Government hereby agrees to protect and defend the same from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the Rajah of Sumpthur from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the